THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 47. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₮ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE TYSON in our firm ceased on the thirty-first of December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

29my 2041 Shanghai, 29th Feb., 1868.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER ROSE JOHNSTON, in our firm, ceased on 31st ultimo.

TAIT & Co.

31ma 1639 Amoy, 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. E. FAJARD, Mr. E. CHASTEL will sign our firm per Procuration.

THIERIC & Co.

tf 1640 Shanghai, 16th Oct., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. A. STURROCK in our firm, ceased yesterday by lapse of time.

BOYD & Co.

31ma 1644 Amoy, 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD CARTER is a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

CARTER & Co.

31ma 1572 Shanghai, 31st Dec., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROBERT TYERS in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1866.

OLYPHANT & Co.

13ma-68 691 Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Insurance Companies, that it has been resolved to discontinue the Practise which has been in force during the past two years of allowing 15 per cent discount on Premia of Insurance, and that, on and after the 1st January 1868, they will allow only 10 per cent, as was the custom formerly.

Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1867.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents for the Canton & other Insurance Offices.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents for the Union Insurance Society of Canton, &c., &c.*

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH, *Secretary North-China Insurance Company.*

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries Yangtze Insurance Association and Agents Pacific Insurance Company.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Agents China Traders Insurance Company (Limited) & Victoria Insurance Company.*

tf 1566

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents in Shanghai.*

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—

Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup, Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly, Raspbery Vinegar, Essence of Beef, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oystors, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend "THE ABERDEEN SAUCE," And "THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

15au 1910 February 15th, 18 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'

(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,

(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.

IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.

IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY. 31my-68 3223

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

MARRIAGE.

At Shanghai, March 13th, in the presence of W. P. Mangum, Esq., U. S. Consul, William K. Tucker, of Brooklyn U. S. of America to Annie E. Fuller, of Chatham, England.

DEATHS.

At Chefoo, 1st March 1868, Walter, infant son of M. G. and L. D. Holmes, aged 10 months and 25 days.

At Shanghai, on the 8th Instant, Ann Robson, wife of Alexander Michie.

LATEST DATES

England..(tel.)..	Feb. 4	Hankow.....	Mar. 8
Hongkong.....	Mar. 3	Nagasaki.....	„ 3
Foochow.....	„ 2	Yokohama.....	Feb. 27
Tientsin.....	„ 8	Osaka	„ 19

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong.....Nov. 15 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai..... „ 9 } Dec. 28th.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868. Night. Min.	1868. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1867. Day. Max.
Mar. 4	39	47	42	54
„ 5	41	47	50	62
„ 6	41	44	50	65
„ 7	33	42	52	60
„ 8	33	44	51	60
„ 9	36	46	56	64
„ 10	37	42	50	66
„ 11	40	48	52	68
„ 12	41	54	53	68
„ 13	41	50	47	65

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther
	h. m.	ft. in.				" '	°
Feb. 29 L.W.	11.54	11.09	N.N.W.	1	b	30.30	51
„ 29 H.W.	4.18	19.05	N. by W.	1	b	30.28	49
Mar. 1 L.W.	0.32	11.10	S. E.	4	o	30.27	53
„ 1 H.W.	4.45	18.05	S.E.byS.	5	c	30.25	50
„ 2 L.W.	0.56	12.04	S. by E.	4	r	30.00	57
„ 2 H.W.	5.24	17.11	„	2	r	29.95	57
„ 3 H.W.	6.18	19.03	N.N. W.	3	c	30.03	50
„ 3 L.W.	1.32	13.07	North	5	c	30.04	52
„ 4 H.W.	7.36	19.05	N. N. E.	3	b	30.21	42
„ 4 L.W.	3.10	13.00	N. E.	2	o	30.11	44
„ 5 H.W.	9.22	18.11	NEbyE.	2	r	30.08	47
„ 5 L.W.	5.20	12.04	North	2	r	30.07	46
„ 6 L.W.	6.22	13.10	„	0	c	30.19	40
„ 6 H.W.	10.57	22.00	N. by W.	7	r	30.26	42

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at Noon.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAR. 14, 1868.

Those who do not take sufficient interest in Chinese politics, to follow closely the various rebel movements which disturb the empire, must find the varied accounts of Shantung Nienfei and Honan Nienfei, of Mahomedan insurgents in the North-west and Mahomedan insurgents in Yunan, of banditti in Chih-li and of In-fei in Kweichow, hopelessly confusing and uninteresting. In the majority of cases, probably, they are passed over without attempt to realise the exact position of affairs; but the news of peril to Tientsin and Peking may awake more lively attention. The combined raid into the metropolitan province by the Honan and Kansuh rebels, threatens the most serious danger the Imperialists have had to encounter since the overthrow of the Taepings. Probably the very imminence of the peril may lead to the adoption of more energetic measures for its suppression.

About twelve months ago it may be remembered, *Li-hung-chang* was called on to take the field against the Nienfei who had long defied the Imperialist troops in Shantung and Honan. He engaged those in the latter province with partial success, and cut off a large body which crossed to Shantung and joined their brethren already roaming through that province. Against these he has now been warring for several months, and has at length gained a decisive success, dispersing them with immense slaughter and killing their leaders. But hardly has he achieved this object, when the Honan rebels re-appear on the scene—with forces swollen no doubt by many Shantung refugees—invading Chih-li in conjunction with the Mahomedans who have so long defied the arms of Tso, in Kansuh and Shense. We mentioned, some weeks ago, that the latter contemplated an invasion of Shanse. In carrying out this intention they seem to have met so little opposition that they burst across the province into Chih-li, and had taken up their quarters at Paou-ting, about hundred miles from Tientsin, before the Imperialists had well awoke to the fact of their approach. An edict degrading all the officers who could possibly be connected with the matter, was the first symptom that the Peking Cabinet perceived its danger. The Governor of Chih-li was superseded, the Governors of Kansuh and Honan were degraded, Li-hung-chang himself was deprived of his double eyed peacock's feather and of his yellow jacket. It remains to be seen how the Commander-in-Chief will take this disgrace. Possibly, as it involves no actual loss of power or dignity, he may not trouble much about the matter. Otherwise, his decided stand in the matter of the Nanking Viceroyalty proves that any attempt to shake his material position would be unwise. It is true, the Emperor has referred the question of his derelictions to the Board of Rites; and it will be interesting to see whether any further attempt to disgrace him will be made. Although of course inferior in nominal rank and position to Wênseang and other magnates in the capital, Li and his ally Tsên are actually the most powerful men in the empire. It will be interesting to see whether the Emperor dare attack the position of either, and whether either would yield.

In the meantime, troops are being marched from all points to the scene of danger. Li is ordered to quit his unfinished labours in Shantung. From Honan and Shense, from Shantung and from Peking, troops are assembling. The fortifications of Tientsin are being strengthened to resist possible attack; militia are being armed; and the foreign residents have formed themselves into a Volunteer Corps, for the defence of the settlement. Engagements have already taken place between the Imperialists and rebels, with uncertain success; but we shall be surprised if Li does not succeed in driving them from their unpleasant proximity to Peking, when he is able to dispose of the large forces that are marching to his aid. The danger, however, will only be removed to a greater distance—not extirpated. The weakness of the present dynasty seems to increase with time. Rebellion is no sooner repressed in one part of the empire than it springs up with renewed force in another. The evil lies at the root, in the corruption of officials and the weakness of the executive. By creating distress, rebellion begets rebellion; and by neglecting public works, the government aids its operation. The result is famine; and brigandage developing into dangerous insurrection.

Summary of News.

An excellent programme has been offered for the next Athletic Sports meeting. It is to be held on Friday and Saturday, the 3rd and 4th April,—the two days immediately following the departure of the English Mail. The Sports are open, this year, to all resident members of the community; and not confined, as hitherto, to members of the Gymnasium only. It is hoped that this change of rule will have the effect of increasing the number of competitors.

H. B. M. Consul accompanied by Mr. Forrest, went Saturday to pay a visit of ceremony to the Futai, at Soochow. He returned Tuesday, well satisfied with his interview.

We are sorry to hear that the Inspector General of Customs has ordered the discontinuance of the monthly returns of trade at the treaty ports. These have been much appreciated and will be much missed. It is not improbable, we hear, that quarterly returns will be substituted.

From a rough calculation lately made, it appears that the import of Grey Shirtings from England and Hongkong, taken from 6th December, 1867, (at which time the stock in Shanghai was reduced to a mere bagatelle) was about 1,380,500 pieces. The re-exports from 6th December, 1867 to 3rd March 1868, were about 637,250 pieces, and the local deliveries about 85,000, leaving an estimated stock in all hands on the 5th inst. of 658,250 pieces. The above statistics include the estimated cargoes of the *Magellan*, *Taitsing* and *Aurora Australis*, and are, ofcourse, open to to correction. It is believed that, of the present stock, the greater portion is in second hands.

At a meeting of shareholders on the China Fire Insurance Company, the Minutes of the previous meetings were confirmed, and the Report and Accounts submitted by the Directors, accepted. Messrs. Iveson, Probst, Cunningham, Hayes, Bell, and J. T. Brand, were elected Directors for the ensuing year. At the request of Mr. Lavers, a letter asking the Directors to call a special meeting for the 7th April—for the purpose of considering whether it might be desirable to terminate the business of the Company—was read. The Chairman announced that the Directors had resolved that no more risks should be taken, in the meantime, in Hongkong, Foochow or Japan, and their action was approved. Mr. Carter proposed an amendment that business should be stopped altogether, but the Chairman declined to put it to the meeting, on the plea that it amounted to winding up the Company, which the present meeting had not power to do.

The poll for Municipal Councillors for the ensuing year, has resulted in the election of Messrs. Cunningham, by 204; Probst 193; Michie, 191; Baker, 185; Maccall, 133; and Hogg, 131 votes. Mr. Yates obtained 118, Mr. Milne 50 and Mr. Bissett 45 votes.

We presume the Municipal accounts are now being made up for the past year, and trust a resolution passed at the last meeting,—to the effect that Tls. 2,000 should be set aside annually towards erecting a free bridge over the Soochow creek—will not be forgotten.

Prices for Griffins are certainly not on the decline, for at a recent sale one pony realized Tls. 220, another Tls. 125, a third Tls. 110, whilst six or seven others were sold at prices ranging from Tls. 60 to Tls. 100.

The Bishop of Victoria has lately been visiting Ningpo and Hangchow, and is enthusiastic on the subject of missionary success in those neighborhoods. If we are not mistaken, 169 converts have been made in twenty years! He is anxious to get funds to build a church at Kwun-hoo-we, a city in the San-poh plain near Ningpo.

It is proposed to issue a new periodical at Hongkong to be called the "China Magazine." It is to be published every Saturday. Each number will contain sixteen pages of printed matter and three or four photographs. The subscription will be $7.50 per quarter. We wish the new periodical every success; but fear that it will not find so great support as it anticipates, either from contributors or readers. Sixteen pages of original matter a week is a good deal to provide among comparatively few persons, and $30 a year is a heavy subscription.

A Chefoo correspondent writes. "The Mahomedan rebels are threatening Peking, and all the goods shipped up to Tientsin tumbling back on our hands. However, it is an ill wind that blows no one any good, and it will be the making of this place if people have energy enough to supply the inland market from here. The stream once set flowing, it will be difficult to direct it back to its original channel." Mr. Wright has arrived at Chefoo, to succeed Mr. Luson as Commissioner of Customs at that port.

We are indebted to our Tientsin correspondent for a long and clear account of the origin and progress of the rebel movements, which have lately been threatening the safety of that port and of the capital itself. At a meeting of shareholders in the Tientsin Club, a dividend of 10 per cent was declared. As a pendent to a "bunder" current the other day, that Tientsin had been taken by the rebels, we may mention a rumour which came down on Wednesday by the *Moyune* from Chinkiang, that the rebels have taken one of the Tientsin steamers in the Peiho.

A Hankow correspondent writes—"I am happy to be able to state that the reports circulated as to the losses that Foreigners were likely to sustain through the suspension of the Haequan Bank, were much exaggerated. The Taoutai, I am informed on good authority, told the Consuls that the total liabilities of the bank were Tls. 90,000, of which Tls. 40,000 were due to the Government and a like sum to Foreigners. Part of the latter amount will, I believe, be recovered from the persons who paid the orders into Foreign hands. It appears that the Bank was established by the late Viceroy, who granted a licence to fictitious persons, that the two late Taoutais, now in high office at Woochang, appropriated the profits of the establishment, and now that it has got into difficulties ignore all responsibility." We had heard the losses to foreigners fixed at $ 40,000 which is less than the amount mentioned by our correspondent. We are glad to learn that Mr. T. T. Cooper had reached Chunking on the Upper Yangtze, on the 13th February. This city is near the centre of Szechuen, and not far from the capital, Ching-tu, for which he was making. He has changed his intention of crossing the Snowy Mountains at Li-chiang, and intends to attempt them 150 miles further to the northward. This will take him into the southern portion of Thibet and will not, we fear, lessen the difficulty of his journey. A programme of a Spring Race Meeting has been published, comprising two days sport, with six events on each day. An unusual number of Griffins are said to have been purchased for the occasion. An attempt has been made to rob the iron work of the Cemetery. The Consular constable was wounded by the thieves, who escaped.

From Hakodadi we learn that the British brig *Aurora* struck off Itzamitzara, while entering the harbour during a snow squall, on the 6th February, and will have to unload for repairs. The weather has been cold, the thermometer having fallen so low as 9 Fahrenheit. A boy from the Danish bark *Kjobenhaven* fell over board on the 29th Jan. and was drowned.

An Amoy Correspondent writes "the South-sea islanders brought to Shanghai by the *Aunt Lizzie*, arrived here from Foochow on the 29th, per *Undine*, having been sent to the care of our Taoutai by the authorities at the former place. Captain Toppin was most kind to the poor fellows, but they were in a wretched state. One died on board and another yesterday. The Taoutai handed them over to the Spanish Consul General, as they are natives of the Caroline islands and under Spanish jurisdiction. They are now in good hands at our seamens' hospital, and will be sent to Manila as soon as strong enough, from thence they can easily be sent on home by some of the small vessels which trade down there. One of the Customs officers can make them understand a little, he having been down among their islands in the service of the Spanish government."

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Editorial Selections.

JAPAN.

IT is difficult, amid the conflicting news brought by the last mail from Japan, to draw any sound inference as to the probable course, there, of future events. All interest centres on the question—what will Stotsbashi do? Will he resist the intrusion of officers of the new Government at Yeddo, and attempt to regain his lost ground; or will he acquiesce in the new order of things and accept, quietly, political extinction. Partisans of one view urge that he is collecting men and munitions of war at his capital; while others declare that he has finally resigned his rôle as head of the Tokugawa family, into the the hands of Ki-shiu one of its younger members. It is not unlikely that both are right; that Stotsbashi is himself disinclined to fight, but that his friends and retainers are bent on resistance. Until circumstances point more clearly to a solution, we can only note the progress of events.

Directly after his overthrow at Osaka, it was emphatically affirmed that he would fight to the last; that, safe in his own capital among his retainers and friends, he would organise a more powerful army than that he had lost; and quickly resume the field. And certainly, since he has been in Yeddo, a quantity of men and munitions of war have been collected. Various steamers have been chartered by his agents to bring up the troops of friendly Daimios—one alone having landed 2,000 men with their equipments and 12 pieces of artillery; while large purchases have been made of arms and ammunition. It is asserted that only a small portion of the force on which he can rely, was present in the battles fought five weeks ago, and that he is now actually stronger than before his defeat. Yeddo is being fortified; the mountain passes by which it is approached from the South-west are guarded; and a new steamer is said to have been purchased for the ex-Tycoon's service. All this activity seems unreasonable, if no further struggle is intended. Yet we are told that Stotsbashi himself inclines to peace, that he has resigned the headship of his family, and retires into private life; and that, on this understanding, the sentence of outlawry passed against him has been rescinded, through the influence of his relatives Echizen and Owari. It has been urged, in support of the probability of this view, that he never coveted power; that his sole alleged reason for accepting office was a desire to finish the war then going on with Chosiu; and that he fought at Osaka more in deference to pressure from his friends, than of his own inclination. A statement in the *Japan Herald* is significant, if it can be relied on; and may go far to explain the position of armed inactivity which he maintains. He has, it is declared, convoked an assembly of his nobles and people, and resolved to be guided by their opinion, as to whether he shall recommence hostilities or submit to the rival faction. The military preparations which he has been making, will preserve his person and capital from immediate danger; and enable him to act promptly, if the ultimate decision be in favour of renewing the struggle.

In the meantime, his rivals seem bent on consummating the revolution they have so successfully begun. Detachments of troops are being sent against those Southern daimios who have been friendly to Stotsbashi; and Hashimoto, a member of the second council appointed under the new Government, is marching through the island with a large force of picked troops, degrading and removing the late officers. Most of these abandon resistance as hopeless; some few give trouble. Yeddo and Yokohama, however, have been as yet undisturbed; and it is unlikely that the Confederates will venture to approach these head quarters of their opponent, until they have quelled all disaffection elsewhere, or at least re-placed enemies by supporters, in offices of power and trust. This object they seem to be rapidly effecting. But, so long as Stotsbashi's adherents retain office at Yeddo, a tacit opposition to the new order of things will continue to exist. Not until he has disbanded his army, and the officers of the Mikado take over charge of its administration, can Yeddo cease to be looked on as a hostile camp, or the danger of war as overpast.

THE REBELLION IN THE NORTH.

THE news from the North which arrived last week dashes the hopes of those who have hitherto had any remnant of confidence in the old government. The Imperialists will not be taught by the past. Though year after year the same troubles recur, they are found, when the crisis arrives, utterly unprepared to meet the emergency. Temporizing, palliating and promising, they go on wretchedly from year to year, without any definite mode of defence being organized, or any bold or comprehensive policy being inaugurated. It is easy for the Foreign residents at the ports to smile at the often told tales of Rebels and Nienfei, but the possibility of such a cry being raised perpetually, indicates a state of affairs at once disheartening and contemptible.

The important feature in the tidings just received is, unquestionably, the fact that the Mahomedans are appearing in a new field. In previous articles, we have frequently dwelt upon the formidable character of the insurrection which has been commenced by this portion of the population. For a long time the North West portion of the Empire has been in a blaze of rebellion, but few imagined that anything like unity of action would join the Mahomedans and the Nienfei. We are not prepared yet to say that any alliance has been actually formed between the two "powers;" but they have acted with apparent concert, and by their present strategy have taken the course most likely to harrass the common foe. By bursting simultaneously into Chihli, they have placed the Imperialists in serious jeopardy. In looking upon the latest news from the North, however, dispassionately, and reading it in the light afforded by the previous information we have acquired from trustworthy sources, one conclusion is forced on us, viz: that the Rebels have no definite political cry, and no coherent political creed. They are starving and they clamour for food. This we are convinced—so far at any rate as the Nienfei are concerned—is the beginning and the ending of the whole matter. But this does not make the present and immediate peril less grievous. Though the hordes who hover on the hills west of Paouting-foo may have less definite views than the Taepings, they are goaded by the stings of a motive more pressing than the dictates of enthusiasm, namely that of hunger. It is not well then to underrate the strength and importance of these new disturbers of official repose. They are poor famine-stricken wretches perhaps; but they are driven by wrong and suffering to take the course they have taken, and it is perilous to depreciate either their complaints or their violence. The readers of Carlyle may remember the half sarcastic, half warning passage in the History of the French Revolution, which says "The Ritter Gluck confessed that the grand tone of the noblest passage in one of the noblest operas, was the voice of the populace he had heard at Vienna, crying to their Kaiser, Bread! Bread!" Genius may utilize such a voice, but it is a terrible sound for kings and potentates. History assures us that, sooner or later, an oppressed and impoverished people will turn and rend their oppressors. There is no reason to believe that the present case will prove an exception to the general rule. Long misgovernment has driven the most patient of races into an attitude of hostility to the governing classes; and the end is not difficult to foresee, though it may be deferred by the policy of Mandarins and disunion amongst the claimants for justice. Meanwhile, the true interests of the country are grievously neglected, and the unfortunate foreigner suffers conspicuously in the general disorder. The reports from our correspondent in Tientsin which we published lately, assure us that the interests of commerce are seriously affected. "Trade in imports," he says, is "completely at a standstill, so far as selling them is concerned." This is very bad news, and coupled with the difficulties which have gathered round the pioneers of commerce at Hiogo, owing to the Daimios' war, may well tend to damp the reviving hopes of those who looked for better times in China and Japan.

TEA.

THE reviews of the Tea Trade for 1867, which many of the London tea brokers prepared at the close of the year, are now before us, and have no doubt been thoughtfully and attentively perused by the great body of our fellow settlers. This is an occasion on which the tea brokers seem to rouse themselves from the mechanical and contracted routine of their ordinary reports on the London market, to enter on a comprehensive survey of the past, present, and future of the trade. And in proportion as they dwell at length on the more prominent characteristics affecting the trade, which they are best qualified to point out, our interest in their views is heightened. From time to time, certainly from year to year, changes take place in London which people in China have difficulty in fully realizing. It is not easy for men to comprehend a state of things which is in open conflict with all their experience of the home trade, and yet this is exactly what they are continually called on to do. They have certain ideas, derived from practical acquaintance with the subject, regarding arrivals, stocks, deliveries, export, prices &c., but they find the relative significance of each to the others perpetually altering. What they previously looked upon as the immoveable landmarks of the trade, they now see shifting about in perfectly unaccountable ways, until they are bewildered and feel that they know little more about the probable course of the tea market, than if they had never gone to school in Mincing Lane.

The three years that have just terminated, have been years of unparalleled disaster to China merchants. From being the proverbial trade of wealth, honour, and prosperity, the China trade has sunk down to a condition distinguished only by ruin, blighted reputation, and endless bankruptcy. The vicissitudes of fortune which residents in China have witnessed during the last five years could not, we believe, be equalled in any part of the globe, or in any period of the history of commerce and finance; and the crash of so many houses successively succumbing to the pressure of the times, added to the gigantic losses and hopeless insolvency of both firms and private individuals, will form the most melancholy chapter in the annals of our foreign relations with China, when a historian arises to do justice to this neglected corner of the globe. And though the immense China trade has come to its ignominious fall by other causes besides tea speculations, still the latter have contributed their fair share; and the other agencies in the form of real estate and other manias have now ceased, almost entirely, to have any continuing evil influence in counteracting the return to a more profitable trade. We do not deceive ourselves, when we feel we have some reason for congratulation on the tolerably healthy condition to which the China trade is once more attaining; and the opinions expressed by the London brokers are re-assuring. At the same time, the assurances are rather negative than positive; results have been unfortunate as a whole, but not so unfortunate last year as the year before. In such circumstances, nothing but increased caution and prudence will avail. The transitionary period has not yet terminated; at what point the forces influencing the London market will come to equilibrium, has not yet been determined. According to the probably universal view which interested parties were warranted in taking of the statistics, the result of last year ought to have been highly favourable; and the statistics continue improving still, without that advance in prices which all precedent shows ought to take place. The question to be determined is, at what point of statistics prices will improve. With a stock of 95,000,000 lbs. at the end of 1866 and increasing deliveries, teas lost heavily, with a stock of 76,750,000 lbs. at the end of 1867, and unexpectedly large deliveries, teas are losing. So that the question is still unanswered, when will teas pay. To sanguine people, the prospects for next season must appear tolerably brilliant. With increasing deliveries, moderate supply and reduced stock, it must seem that prices cannot any longer be kept from advancing; that before next season's teas can reach London, the market must go up. We have no doubt there is a point to which, if stocks were reduced, the price would considerably advance; but we are inclined to believe that the point is one which will be seldom reached, and it is perhaps inadvisable that it should be reached. For occasional chops and during exceptional periods, high prices will be paid; but the China trade, now that it has grown to such dimensions, can only be a steady, safe, and profitable business when prices paid approximate to the cost of production. The present satisfactory deliveries are undoubtedly owing to the low price at which tea is supplied to the consumers. The merchant here buys at what he considers a moderate price; he sells in London at a loss. And now the grocer has to forego a considerable part of his accustomed profit, so the consumer reaps a double advantage. The manifest deduction, therefore, is that, in order to place business on a satisfactory footing, the prices paid in China for teas must be lower than last year. They must be laid down to pay at current London quotations. To base calculations on the probability of stocks being such as to lead to higher prices, would, we fear, be extremely delusive, and the true interests of China traders are bound up in the maintenance of regular and reliable prices. In a business carried on at such a distance from the market for which the merchandise is destined, the great element is steadiness, and nothing is likely to prove so disastrous as irregular or temporarily high prices; as they disturb the regular course of trade, and give a momentary basis to expectations which lure on operators to ruin. At the present time, many are looking to an advance of price during the months that will elapse before next season's teas reach London, but we are firmly convinced that any material advance would be an injury to the permanent interests of the trade. Its first effect would be to raise the opening rate for next season's teas, to a price which would show a loss as soon as the London market was fairly stocked by the early and abundant arrivals, which are certain to take place; and the probability is that it would lead to prices ruling here, during the first six months of the season, which would be far from satisfactory in their results. Large deliveries mean low prices, and high prices mean contracted deliveries. There is no manipulation by which the same consumption can be continued, if low prices give place to high prices. If the price rises, those who can least afford tea, abandon it altogether or use it in smaller quantity; the demand is thereby lessened and, after a time, the diminished demand leads to a fall in price, the distant China merchant having, in the meantime, sustained some injury in having had to pay for his purchases the equivalent of the temporary rise in the London market, only to find, when

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his teas arrive in London, that the price has fallen to its natural level. Last year's teas went forward contemporaneously with continually improving statistics in London, and notwithstanding a $1\frac{1}{2}$ *a* 2 per cent rate of discount for six months, and larger deliveries than had been anticipated, the general result was unfavourable. No doubt the London market was still suffering from the lingering effects of the unparalleled severity of the previous year's financial panic, but can we be certain that during the present year we may not see war in Europe; and at least it will be strange if the rate of discount does not, with returning confidence, creep up to 5 or 6 per cent. It seems to us safe, though little more, to expect that prices in London will not fall below those of last year; but it is doubtful whether, considering the persistence with which dealers refuse to hold, the further reduction of the stock, as compared with last year, which may naturally be looked for, will be such as to lead to any marked advance during the current year. Nothing can possibly be clearer than the fact that, if consumption goes on overtaking supply, as it is doing at present, a time must come when prices will inevitably advance. This eagerly wished for time was to have been last year; will it be during the present year?

TRADE WITH CALIFORNIA.

The establishment of the line of steamers between China and California, marks an era both in the history of Asia and America. In the annals of the former it will, however, most probably occupy a much smaller space than in those of the latter. One of the most pressing needs of the United States is cheap unskilled labour, now that things are fairly being organized for a new burst in the development of the material resources of that vast empire; and China must now be regarded as one of the most important sources from which this labour can be obtained. After bringing a war of such enormous magnitude to a successful termination, and by that very effort rendering a repetition of any similar calamity as nearly impossible as may be, there is now a prospect of unbroken peace for a long time to come. It is true the existing financial embarassments are greater than anything that the present generation has elsewhere witnessed, and the inevitable return to specie payments cannot fail to be attended with commercial ruin and disaster on a proportionately large scale. But there is much inherent power of renovation and recovery in this young and vigorous nation; and, with a virtually boundless continent before them, there is nothing within the reach of human enterprise, ingenuity, and industry to which they may not attain.

At the same time, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the weight of their taxation and national debt, and the uncertainty arising from the fluctuations of the currency have, to some extent, diminished the remuneration of labour, and thus lessened the incentives to emigration from Europe. But even at present rates of remuneration, the United States ought to offer a promising field for emigration from China, and the facilities which the Pacific Mail Co.'s steamers now present will, doubtless, lead to the spread of accurate information regarding the United States, amongst the Chinese, to a much greater extent than formerly. It is impossible, from the limited experience of the past, to forecast the amount of emigration that will take place in the future. To Europeans, the inducements to emigration have always been strong. With a similar civilization, the English language prevailing everywhere and German very widely distributed, and an ample knowledge of the United States and its institutions,—unwillingness to leave his native country was almost the sole obstacle in the path of the inhabitant of Great Britain or Germany who might contemplate emigrating. But with the Chinaman it was very different. There was, in his case, incompatibility of civilization, if we might so term it, difference of language even to the absence of analogy, customs little in accordance with those of America, scanty and defective information regarding it, and hostility to him as a degraded Asiatic whose low moral character would taint the foundations of society. On the other hand, in his own country, the Chinaman was a product of semi-civilization and seclusion, of fixed customs and a life of routine, habituated to a low standard of comfort, and at the same time devoted to the Flowery Land. For him to abandon his country where reposed the ashes of countless generations of his ancestors, and where he intended his own bones should rest, was a momentous step indeed. But notwithstanding all these difficulties the Chinese have obtained a firm footing in America. Finding themselves a mere handful in the presence of a race for whom they labour for hire, they soon lose many of their prejudices; and their sobriety, and industry, and frugality are valuable characteristics.

The United States are so vast in extent, and comprise such a great variety of climates that they are, in a considerable measure, self-supporting. The trade with China will, therefore, be slow of development, but the amount of labour which may be drawn from the middle kingdom is practically unlimited. After a seclusion of four thousand years, the Chinese are now going far from their native land, and in time they are bound to blend, in a greater or less degree, with the races amongst whom their lot is cast. It is impossible for them to resist the influences by which they are surrounded, as even "the thoughts of 'China'-men are widened with the process of the suns." It would be difficult to estimate the probable effect of emigration on a large scale from China to the United States; but there is every reason to suppose that the Chinese will contribute a numerically formidable element to the mixed race that are ultimately destined to occupy the American continent. At present, we are only in the beginning of the movement, which will end in a proper distribution of the races of the earth over its surface. Hitherto, geographical boundaries have been very effectual in cooping up races within narrow limits, while great part of the world was very imperfectly occupied; but increased communication is gradually dissipating this exclusiveness, and population will tend more and more to find its natural level over the whole globe.

A NEW MAGAZINE.

We perceive that another and rather ambitious attempt is about to be made by the literary men of Hongkong. In a few lines (extracted in a recent issue) we are informed by our southern contemporary the *Daily Press*, that "A China Magazine" is in contemplation. The idea is unquestionably a bold one, and certain features in the proposed undertaking strike us as novel and excellent. The periodical which is to issue from the island Colony is to be "richly embellished," as our ancestors expressed it, with carefully executed photographs. This will give the next candidate for popular favour an important advantage over its predecessors. We have not artists in China qualified to produce good wood-cut illustrations. The caricatures which appeared in that comet-like manifestation of genius "The Shanghai Punch", though often witty in design, were below criticism in execution. The pictures in the comic periodical of the same name which emanates from Hongkong are also very poor productions, though the idea they embody is often humorous. The Yokohama community have a skilful artist in Mr. Wirgman; but if we look at his productions in the "Punch" he edits, and compare them with his drawings in the "Illustrated News," we see how much the aid of able wood engravers to give life and completeness to his comic conceptions, is missed. In effect, photography is the only means by which creditable illustrations can be supplied to illustrate a China periodical. The artists who design for English periodicals have attained so high a standard of excellence that they spoil us for inferior works of Art. There is no pleasure in looking at a badly drawn and coarsely finished etching, even though the designer be a personal friend. We see such elaborate and beautiful cuts in the "Weeklies" and "Monthlies" that come out by every mail, that we are naturally intolerant of inferior workmanship in a local periodical.

The China Magazine has, then, unquestionably made a great hit in proposing to issue photographs, and if they are of superior quality they will constitute one of the chief attractions of the new paper. About the necessity for a fresh Literary Journal, however, we are not so sure. Every new candidate for success comes boldly forward, with the benignant intention of filling up some hitherto unoccupied gap. Journals devoted to the interests of merchants, of soldiers, of sailors, of clergymen, of doctors, of freemasons, of architects, of civil servants, abound. Miscellaneous serials with sensation stories, and articles on politics, history and science, are strewn thickly on our tables. It is by no means clear to us, at present, who wants a China Magazine; and the success of a periodical is not secured by the eagerness of authors to write but by the readiness of a public to read. In China there are, we know, many men of conspicuous ability. There are amongst the merchants and the missionaries, as well as in the Consular staff, many gentlemen who are competent to write careful, judicious, and even erudite articles on Chinese affairs. But it is a question worth considering whether these amateur authors would not do more good by addressing their lucubrations to some one of the many public prints already existing in China, or to the Editors of "Blackwood," "Fraser" or "The Cornhill." If the papers are of first rate excellence, they will be gratefully accepted by high class home periodicals; if they are of inferior quality we really have no time to spare for their perusal. Besides, it is the duty of all those who have anything worth saying to report about China, to try and obtain the largest audience they can. Many of us who reside in China, are lammentably deficient in knowledge of the country, its inhabitants, and their customs; but even we do not require so much information about the Celestial Empire as those noble Lords and Honourable gentlemen who imagine that Hongkong contains several large cities besides Victoria, and that that colony is the residence of the English minister. Without wishing to check the ardour of those gentlemen who are now inaugurating the "China Magazine," we think the writers had better strengthen old established periodicals than start a new one.

TIENTSIN.

The disturbed state of this province having been brought prominently and markedly before the Imperial Government at Peking, through the interruption by rebels or robbers to the progression of Mr. Burlingame, on his way from Peking to Tientsin; vigorous measures were adopted by the Imperial Government, to clear the province of these enemies to the public tranquility. As already mentioned by me in December, the then Governor General of Chihli, Lew-chang-yow, was removed from his post, and a high Manchow Kwân-wân, one of the Ministers of State was appointed to it. The regular Chinese Military Officers apparently began after that, to exert themselves by attacking the robbers, and protecting the province by patrolling the high roads. The foreign trained troops of Tientsin, known as "Chung's corps," were also despatched into the interior to certain points, to protect the neighbouring country. At the end of December the authorities were able to report that the robbers had been destroyed, or had fled to the south; and that the province was free from disturbance and enjoying complete tranquility. From then to the 11th January, we only heard of slight disturbances occurring now and then in parts of the province, created by starving inhabitants, which did not, however, disturb the general tranquility. I may cite the following event which occurred in Tientsin city itself, as an instance. On the 2nd January the prefect and magistrate were engaged in the Ching-hwang Temple distributing warm clothing to poor people; and owing to their not having taken the precaution to have a large force of police to keep order amongst the crowd which had collected at the place, twenty-six human beings,—men women and children—were crushed to death, and numbers besides were seriously injured. This event caused much excitement at the moment amongst the lower orders; and the evil-disposed of them were inclined to take advantage of it to plunder the wealthy classes in the neighborhood. The authorities and well-disposed people were finally, however, able to put down the tumult and preserve order. The prefect and magistrate were, in consequence of their mis-management, both dismissed from their posts, and new men shortly afterwards appointed to fill them. I am bound to speak in the highest manner of the endeavors made by the affluent classes and the local authorities to alleviate the distresses of the starving people; nothing has been left undone on their parts to give food to the poor as far as their means allowed them; and I am led to think that the loss of life, in this district at least, from sheer starvation, hunger and cold, has been very small. I must also say to the credit of the people that they have borne their miserable condition with much patience and forbearance, in comparison with what would have been the case in England, I imagine, under similar circumstances. When riding about the surrounding country during the last two months, I now and then, on seeing heavily laden carts—long carts as so named in the north of England—passing along the roads, asked the carters "what have you got there?" when the reply has in general been "Rice given us by the Emperor, as we are badly off for food." Now it struck me, on hearing this reply for the third or fourth time, that the Chinese common people must entertain a feeling for their sovereign something different from what the common people in Great Britain entertain for the Queen. In China the common people, from being told that they are being fed by the Emperor, as from time to time they are, and as at present is the case in this region, really feel an affection for the chief ruler of their country. In China, it appears to me the common people, at least if I may judge from the language they use when I have spoken to them on the occasions in question, speak as if the giving of the food is a direct gift to themselves from their Emperor. In the British isles, as was the case a few years back in Ireland, the recipients would be told the food was given by the Government, representing no special individual in their minds; therefore I suppose a feeling such as exists in China does not exist in Great Britain. The food, of course, in both cases really comes from the nation. I am happy to be able to state that the weather this winter has been extremely mild in comparison with what it was during the last seven years—a great blessing for the mass of the people of this region, who were almost destitute of fuel, owing to the failure of the millet whose stalks furnish the fuel. Snow has fallen on three different occasions, and we judge that the winter-sown wheat has been well protected from the frost. On the sun in spring melting the snow, the ground will be well moistened; and should the season later be favourable, we may look for large crops being gathered in 1868.

On the 11th January, news was received in Tientsin that despatches had been received at the Tsow-shih-keu office in Peking from the Governor of Shanse, reporting that the leaders of the Nienfei (Changmow in part) rebels of Honan, and the chiefs of the Hwuy-hwuy (Mahomedan) rebels had had a meeting in Shense, and that they had jointly determined to invade together the provinces of Shanse and Chihli in the spring of the year. This news was corroborated by the letters received about the same time by the Shanse bankers established in Tientsin. As the producers of cotton in the southern states of America, and the manufacturers of cotton cloths in Great Britain and North-America, and all the people depending on or connected with them, are pecuniarily interested in the results of this invasion, your readers will not, I imagine, deem it irrelevant to the subject under report, if I prelude my account of the proceedings of of the rebels in the two named provinces, by a brief sketch of Shanse and of its inhabitants or people.

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They will perceive, by reference to the map of China, that Shanse lies between the provinces of Chihli, Shense, Honan and Mongolia. Chinese history mentions Shanse at a very early period: and its people, during the Tsin dynasty, appear to have taken a very prominent part in the public affairs of the north of China. As regards natural productions it is tolerably rich; and its inhabitants of the present day are considered by the mass of the intelligent people of China, in a mercantile and banking point of view, as the most enterprizing men in China. Indeed, if I was a Manchester man, I would state that, from all sides, I learn that the Shanse men do "a roaring business" as bankers and merchants, throughout the whole of China proper, Mongolia, Manchuria, Kirin, Thibet, and Eastern Turkestan. No matter where you may be in all these places, you may get bills of exchange on other places however distant they may be. For thousands of years, the natives of Shanse have been accumulating money in other parts of the Chinese empire, and when they retired from business, took back with them their wealth to their native province; owing to which, at the present day, the inhabitants of Shanse are considered the most wealthy people in China. If any one newly arrived in this country asked me the question "What sort of a fellow is a Shanse banker or merchant?" I should reply,—"He is a combination of an English London merchant (a Baring or a Thornton), a Jewish banker (a Rothschild), and a Glasgow merchant. He has, in his nature and manner of doing business, forty per cent. of the energy, enterprise, and dash of the English London merchant; thirty per cent. of the banking and money-lending proclivities of the Hebrew; and thirty per cent. of the parsimony, carefulness, and perseverance of the Scotch merchant." I trust these combinations can be contained properly in an individual. Foreigners have been accustomed to consider the Kwangtung men (commonly called Canton men) as the ablest business men in China. This arose from a class of Cantonese learning to speak a kind of English jargon, understood by the foreign merchant? and from being regularly and systematically trained in foreign hongs to do foreigners' work. During the last 12 or 15 years, we have seen, however, Chekeang men (commonly called Ningpo men) and Soochow men in foreign firms, both as regards speaking English, and ability to do foreigners work. In the eyes and minds of mass of the Chinese inhabitants however, the natives of these places cannot for a moment stand a comparison with the Shanse merchants and bankers, either as to possessing ability, facility, or capital for carrying on business throughout the Chinese empire. It is notorious that the Shanse men of the later times make it a rule to continue generation after generation as merchants or bankers, resolutely declining to be made mandarins. I do not remember, after a residence of over 20 years in China, to have ever met with a Shanse man as a mandarin. As already stated, the Shanse merchants and bankers are the wealthiest men in China. Shanse province almost stands to China, as regards trade, mercantile and banking connections, as London stands to the world; and the Chinese educated men here, and I suppose all over China, consequently regard the inroad of the rebels into Shanse, with the same kind of horror as the British merchant would hear the tread of foreign invading legions through the streets of London. I look upon an invasion of Shanse by the Nienfei and Hwuy-hwuy rebels as a great calamity for the inhabitants of Shanse, for the people of all China, and for people of parts of Great Britain and America, where cotton cloths are manufactured.

On the afternoon of 4th February, news was received by the Tientsin Chinese authorities, and at once made known to the Consuls, that a large body of Nienfei rebels (numbering, rumor said, 30,000 to 40,000 fighting men) had burst into this province, (Chihli) from Honan and the South of Shanse; and were advancing rapidly northwards, the latest accounts placing them at Hang-shwuy district city, lying about 350 le south from Tientsin. We later heard that his Excellency Chung, the three port Superintendent, in concert with the Chief Military Officer in Tientsin, had dispatched some 3,000 soldiers, including 1,000 of Chung's cavalry-corps and rifles, in the direction of the rebels. On the 8th February we learnt that the rebels had surrounded Paou-ting-foo—the capital of this province, where the Governor-General, and the other high civil officers have their Yamuns. On the same day the Chinese authorities and gentry of Tientsin began organizing the able bodied natives into militia for the protection of Tientsin; and the ramparts around Tientsin, made by Sankolinsin, were also being put into a state of defence by placing militia and guns at certain points. Rumor, on the morning of the 9th February, placed the rebels near the west gate (Fuhching-mun) of Peking. On the 9th February Mr. Meadows, Chairman of the Municipal council, sent round a circular amongst the members of the foreign community of Tientsin, calling a meeting at his house for 2 P.M. on the 10th February, to discuss the position in which the Tientsin foreign community were placed by the approach of the rebels, and to adopt protective measures against dangers which might arise, if the rebels attacked Tientsin city.

On the forenoon of the 10th February his Excellency Chung, accompanied by Chow, the intendant of circuits, and Hang the salt commissioner, called on Mr. Mongan, H. B. M. Consul. He also met at Consul Mongan's house, Commander Dunlop of H. M. gun-boat *Dove*, Mr. Dick Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Meadows, Consul for the United States of America, Denmark and Holland. He explained to the gentlemen present the exact position of affairs, stating where the rebels were last reported to have reached; and what measures he had adopted, with the forces at his disposal, to oppose them. He said that Ting the Governor of Shantung was rapidly coming towards Tientsin with a large army; and that, on its combining with the forces from Peking and Tientsin, the rebels would be at once destroyed. According to his Excellency the rebels were by last accounts still near Paou-ting-foo; and he promised to give Consul Mongan daily accounts of their movements. At 2 P.M., the members of the foreign community met at Mr. Meadows' house, to hold a consultation on the position of affairs. Besides the gentlemen representing the mercantile and missionary interests at Tientsin, Commander Dunlop, Mr. Dick, Commissioner of Customs, and the Consuls of Great Britain, Prussia, Sweden and America, were present. After the Chairman of the Municipal Council had briefly stated the objects for convening the meeting, Consul Mongan explained in detail the position of the rebels, their numbers and probable intentions, as learnt from his Excellency Chung at the meeting held in the morning by the official body. Mr. Meadows called the attention of the meeting to the fact of the authorities and gentry having armed the able bodied male population in Tientsin city and suburbs, plainly shewing that they entertained fears of the rebels coming to Tientsin; and he, therefore, advised that the gentlemen of the foreign community should enrol themselves as volunteers, for the purpose of keeping watch at nights, on the rebels arriving in the vicinity; and of acting as pickets or skirmishers under the command of Captain Dunlop, whenever events might render some steps necessary. Mr. Meadows further proposed that, until the appearance of the rebels in the neighborhood, the municipal Chinese police and watchmen should be increased in number; and, till the river should be open, entirely employed for night duty in patrolling the settlement. This latter proposal was agreed to at once. Commander Dunlop addressed the meeting, advising that they should, without delay, enrol themselves as a defence force to be ready for employment, in case the rebels should later threaten the settlement. He said he was preparing a plan for the defence of part of the settlement which he would lay before Her Majesty's Consul for general information in a couple of days; when they would see what measures were available on his part for defending the community, if driven for safety to the Consulate and under the guns of the *Dove*. He added that, he would be most happy to render any other assistance that lay within his power.

Later in the day I walked to the Treaty Joss house, where I saw numbers of the ordinary Chinese soldiers marching along the ramparts from the direction of the west gate to the south gate. They were armed, in the usual Chinese fashion, with matchlocks, jingals, swords and spears. They were all strong, powerful looking fellows and well dressed. There were crowds of laborers on the ramparts repairing them, and erecting huts for the soldiers to live in. I observed four nine-pounder cannon, two eighteen-pounders, and two mortars placed at different points, on the ramparts from the south gate to the south-east gate.

On the 11th February, the Defence Committee held its first meeting, when it was resolved to send round a circular calling upon the members of the community to enrol themselves as volunteers for aiding in the defence of the settlement. Mr. Mongan, Chairman of the Defence Committee, consequently issued a circular later in the day on the subject, and informed the community that the volunteers would be under the command of Captain Dunlop. In the usual language on such occasions I may report that, about two hours before the sun sank under the horizon on the 11th February 1868, the reader, if he had been in the settlement, might have seen a small body of armed foreigners going towards the forts along the bund. It is almost needless to mention that they formed part of the distinguished and gallant corpse known in Anglo-Chinese history as the "Tszechuhlih Defence Corps." Hearing one of the party addressed as "General," I presume that the gallant gentleman I saw, held that position in the noble corps. I later learnt that the gallant gentleman is not a Scotchman, but a son of the great city, London. Macaulay, in his Essay on Burleigh and his Times, says of Scotchmen—"A people whose education and habits are such that in every quarter of the world they rise above the mass of those with whom they mix, as surely as oil rises to the top of water." And again in his speech in the House of the 19th April 1847, "Wherever the Scotchman went, and there were few parts of the world to which he did not go—he carried his superiority with him. If he was admitted into a public office, he worked his way up to the highest post. If he got employment in a brewery or factory, he was soon a foreman. If he took a shop his trade was the best in the street. If he enlisted in the army, he became a color serjeant. If he went to a colony he was the most thriving planter there." And last October (1867,) Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a banquet given in the Corn Exchange, Edinburgh, said "It has been my lot to have found myself in many distant lands. I have never been in any one without finding a Scotchman, and I never found a Scotchman who was not at the head of the poll. He was prosperous, he was thriving; often the confidential adviser of persons of the highest position, even of rulers of states."

Mr. Meadows, the Chairman of the meeting of the 10th February, was evidently laboring under the impression that he had before him the great Scotchman of the Tientsin community, when he called upon one present to take the command of "the Tszechuhlin defence corps." He was in error, however, and fears are entertained, at least at present, that this community will be compelled to content themselves with an inferior man, an Englishman, who may turn out later an English Clive or a Hastings, however.

In the evening, news was received from the Chinese authorities, that the imperial troops had had an engagement with a large body of the rebels, over whom they claimed a victory; and that the Shantung and Tientsin troops were between this place and the rebel forces. The last part of the news gave unbounded satisfaction to the Tientsin people. In the evening I took a walk on the ramparts and saw that the regular Chinese military had been withdrawn, and newly arrived Peking Manchow youths placed in their stead. These belong to Chong's corps and were still untrained and scarcely armed, having only a foreign cavalry sword, new and unground, and a long stick, the beginning of a spear evidently. I then saw clearly how necessary it was for the foreign community to keep a good night watch, and have their arms ready to defend themselves on the rebels appearing.

On the 14th February at 2 P.M. the gentlemen who signed Mr. Mongan's circular, by which they enrolled themselves as members of the Defence corps, met on the club premises and had their arms inspected by Mr. Jones, Gunner of H.M. gun-boat *Dove*. The British missionaries all enrolled themselves in the Defence corps; and I think proved themselves to be men of great good sense by doing so. Four British youths, residents in the settlement, although all able bodied men, not having enrolled themselves on the Defence corps—as it is an axiom of Englishmen, enounced by a gallant naval hero on a certain occasion some 50 years ago, that "England expect every man to do his duty"—it was suggested, in order to utilize the gentlemen in question, that they should be pressed into the public service, to serve on board H. M. gun-boat when the rebels appear.

As it might happen that H. M. Government might not have a naval force at this port in winter to protect British subjects, Consul Mongan also sensibly suggested that the Defence corps should be a permanent institution; that the members should subscribe money to remit to England to buy Snider rifles and ammunition; and that we should, after getting these, practise rifle shooting, and have a casual prize meetings, as a means of learning to use our arms; so that we might be able in winter to defend ourselves, should no naval force be present to help us. The institution of shooting for prizes would be an additional amusement to the semi-annual pony races. I think I only do my duty when I place on record in the public press of China that, on apprehensions for the safety of Tientsin being entertained by the Chinese authorities and gentry owing to rebels advancing northwards, Mr. Mongan H. B. M. Consul left nothing undone on his part, either individually or through the gentlemen of the Consulate, to take measures for the protection of the settlement; and I am of opinion he deserves our best thanks for so doing. He, as well as the other gentlemen of the Consulate, enrolled themselves as members of the Defence corps, thereby setting a good example to every Englishman in the settlement. When the rabble or evil disposed men of this large city see that the foreigners arm themselves, and are prepared evidently to defend their properties and lives, they will be averse to attacking us; and the mere show on our parts of a Defence corps may be all that is necessary to protect ourselves in future from local enemies.

The period has, I am sorry to write, passed away when an Englishman could make a large fortune in this country within the time of ten years, and then return to old England and enjoy it. He must now look forward to remaining fully twenty years in China, before he shall have succeeded, if all has gone on well, in this object; and even then he will have only amassed a small sum in comparison with what was made in the olden times. He must, therefore, view events passing now in the north of China with a different eye from what his predecessors looked upon events taking place in their times. He will in future be compelled to make China his home, during the best part of his manhood; and events occurring in this land of his residence, or in this field of his labors as one may choose to name it, which militate against his comfort, his daily happiness, and his prosperity, must be imprinted on his mind, in a way which will hinder them being easily effaced. The events now taking place in the north of China, through bodies of rebels roaming over it, destroying property, destroying life, and destroying trade—in all of which Englishmen established in business in Tientsin are now, directly and indirectly, deeply interested, cannot but cause them many gloomy and unhappy moments. A failure of crops one year can be obliterated from one's mind, almost, by the succeeding year's good harvests; but the effects of the destruction now caused by the rebels, of property, of life, and of trade, cannot be forgotten for years to come. It almost appears that we shall never see tranquility and good order in this country, no matter where one may reside in it. I truly hope, however, that better times are in store for Englishmen in China. Two evenings ago, after reading the following part of a speech delivered on the 30th November last by M. Rouland, a brilliant orator in the French senate, on the Roman question, I again felt faith in the future of China that happy days were still in store for both natives and foreigners:—

"Pourquoi, messieurs, désespérer de l'Italie? Est-ce qu'elle ne traverse pas les phases douloureuses que, avant elle, a traversées la France? N'avons-nous pas eu le bourbier sanglant de 1793? N'avons-nous pas traversé l'epoque néfaste des faiblesses et des incapacités du directoire, ou rien n'existait, ni dans l'ordre administratif, ni dans l'ordre moral? Eh bien! la France a résisté et elle est devenu ce qu'elle est aujourd'hui. Pourquoi donc désespérer de l'Italie? Pourquoi ne pas croire à la défaite de la révolution? Pourquoi désespérer du triomphe de la cause de l'ordre public?

The careful education which the present young Emperor of China is undergoing; the fact that he will, on commencing to rule, be surrounded by several able men in the administration, many of whom are being daily imbued by Western civilisation, through contact with the foreign ministers and the other foreigners resident in Peking; the existence itself of a diplomatic body of foreigners and the Inspector-General of Customs at Peking,—all of whom, with one exception perhaps, are deeply interested in giving the Imperial Government, under the present dynasty, the best advice to ensure its stability, advancement in Western civilisation, and commerce,—will tend to save China, as these men will introduce an enlightened system of Government, and cause thereby its advancement in civilisation, as seen in Europe.

On the 18th February, we learnt from official sources, that large hordes of Imperial troops were marching towards the rebels from different points, in the hope of surrounding them. Li-hung-chang, the northern generalissimo (Kin-chae-ta-chin) and Li-haou-neen, Governor of Honan, from Honan; Lew-ming-chuen, General-in-chief of Chihli, from Paouting; Tso-taung-tang, Governor-General of Shense and Kansuh, from Shanse; Ting-paou-chui, Governor

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of Shantung, from Shantung; and Colonel ———, of Chung's corps, from Tientsin. The Imperialists declare everything is going on favourably for speedily crushing the rebellion; but the rumours amongst the mercantile classes to-day say that the Imperialists and rebel forces have had an engagement, and that the former lost eight cannon; the accounts received by us are consequently conflicting. It is said that the authorities are desirous of raising more funds from the wealthy people of Tientsin to pay the militia lately raised in and around this place. I noticed a proclamation posted on the temple walls in various parts of the city by Chung, the three port superintendent, offering a reward of 20,000 taels for the delivery of the head or person of Chang-toung-yu—the chief of the Nien-fei rebels. He is reported to be a youth 19 years of age, and son of a former rebel chief who lost his life whilst fighting against the Imperial forces. It is rumored some spies were seized yesterday at the West gate and were later executed. An Edict (from the Emperor nominally, though virtually from the Empress Dowager) was published in Peking on the 6th February, according to the *Peking Gazette* (I did not see it here till to-day the 18th February) bearing on the rebellion now rampant in this province.

His Majesty says that Li-hung-chang—the Northern commander-in-chief, ought to have caused Lew-ming-chuen, the Chihli general—to take measures to keep the rebels from moving into the district of Ping-heang, situated in the Southern port of Chihli, and the board (Lepoo) must therefore decide upon his punishment for this neglect of duty; that Kwan-wân—Governor-General of Chihli,—and Chung-how—the three port superintendent, have reported that the rebels have already advanced into the province of Chihli as far as Hang-shwuy, and Ting-chow (the former distant from Tientsin about 350 le;) that Ting-paou-chin—Governor of Shantung, had reported that he was en route with a large force to protect the capital and to destroy the rebels; that Kwan-wân had been specially appointed by His Majesty to the post of Governor-General, to act against the rebels and protect the province; but he had clearly failed in the performance of his duties; that Tso-tsung-tang—Governor-General of Shense and Kansuh, (who appears to have been either in Honan or Shanse with an army acting against the the rebels,) had not prevented the rebels from going from Honan and Shanse into Chihle; that consequently the Board must award punishments to Kwan-wân, and Tso-tsung-tang for their remissness; that Li-hung-chang although possessing full powers to act in every way against the rebels, had nevertheless permitted them to march northwards towards the capital. His Majesty, therefore, deprives him of his double edged peacock's feather and his yellow jacket; that Li-paou-neen, Governor of Honan, having also allowed the rebels to move into Chihli towards the capital, His Majesty has commanded that he be deprived of his button of the first class (which he appears to have formerly had presented to him by His Majesty for good services; for the button of a governor is only of the second class.)

Several Chinese told me to-day (the 18th February) that they had seen flocks of wild geese flying northwards yesterday; and we regard their appearance here as a harbinger of spring and mild weather. The boat belonging to the ferry just below the British settlement, commenced working to-day, the river being now completely free from ice from here to Takoo, and the weather extremely mild. I noticed several heavily laden carts on the Takoo coast conveying red millet from Seen-shwuy-koo—a town half way between Takoo and Tientsin. I understand that, during the winter, large quantities of grain have been collected at the seaports in Leaoutung to be shipped to this, immediately the gulf is free from ice, so that junks can come here.

On the evening of the 22nd February, it was reported to Consul Mongan that the rebels were returning southwards; the rumors amongst the Chinese merchants, however, still place them at Hokeen-foo about 350 le from Tientsin and fighting going on almost every day with positions unchanged.

Taking it for granted that there exists, as stated by the authorities, the large Imperial force of 63,000 soldiers in Chihli, it strikes one as strange that the rebels, only numbering, as stated by the authorities, at most 20,000 men and all badly armed, have not been, ere this, overpowered and this province placed in tranquility. I have no doubt, notwithstanding the unfavorable appearance of matters at this moment, that the Imperial forces will eventually crush the rebel force; but, as usual, they require a deal of time to do their work.

On the evening of the 24th February, the authorities reported the rebels at Kaou-yang city, lying west of Tientsin about 250 le, and that his Excellency Chung had this day despatched another body of Chung's corps against them to Tinkow, 180 le from here. Having heard this morning (24th), that the inhabitants of the city and suburbs were in a great state of excitement all last night (23rd Feb.); and that the Fire Brigade, numbering over 2,000 strong, were on foot patrolling the streets or on watch all night, in consequence of reports being current with the people that a body of rebels were seen during the day of the 23rd Feb., 70 le from Tientsin, I took a walk to the north gate, through the eastern and northern suburbs—the principal business parts of Tientsin—to see how matters were looking in those quarters. It struck me that the Chinese people in the suburbs were in considerable fear. Every body and every thing very quiet; but the people spoke in a low voice, almost in whispers, if we compare their speaking of to-day with their ordinary manner of bawling to one another when conversing. I did not observe the least business going on. I was told by the Tientsin dealers that none of the usual Shanse traders had come this year, owing to the routes being infested by rebels or robbers. I was astonished to learn that Lieut Dunlop, in command of H. M. gun-boat *Dove*, had gone to Peking. Admiral Sir Harry Keppel placed the *Dove* last autumn at this place, to protect British life and property during the winter; and one would imagine that the present is not a fitting time for the commander to leave his vessel. Early on the morning of the 25th February, the authorities threw a bridge of boats, a kind of pontoon bridge one may say, across the river, just below the British settlement, so that the soldiers may communicate expeditiously and freely with either side of the river in case the rebels should appear at either point of it. I rode round the rampart of the city, said to be 36 le round (12 miles.) I found soldiers and cannon everywhere, and saw three new bridges of boats being made across the different branches of this river. An edict of the 20th February promulgates the news that fighting took place on the 14th, 15th and 16th February at Yaou-yang city, distant 260 le from Tientsin; that the Imperialists remained victors and retook the city of Yaou-yang; and that the rebels, after the last day's fighting, retreated in the direction of Kaou-yang.

The British steamer *Ying-tze-fei*, Captain Drage, arrived off this settlement at 7½ o'clock on the morning of the 26th Feb., being the first steamer which had come here this year; and the American steamer *Shanse*, Capt. Friend, which came *vid* Chefoo, arrived off the settlement at 9½ o'clock at the same day; both vessels being heavily loaded with British and American manufactures and some opium. We consequently now consider the mercantile season of 1868 as commenced, so far as the importation of goods is concerned. The question may now be asked by the foreign Shanghae merchant, after reading the above news, "But how is the import trade looking during these disturbed times?" My reply is that 'Trade in imports is completely at a standstill, as far as selling them is concerned. The rebels appear to be, judging from the news which come to our ears, in possession of all the routes between here and the western and southern regions; and the Shanse traders and bankers have found it quite impossible, since the conclusion of the Chinese new year holidays, to travel peaceably, without danger of being robbed and maltreated, to Tientsin, hence the total absence of a single party of Shanse traders at present at Tientsin, although in former years at this period one or two parties of inland traders would already have come here. If you ask the Tientsin Chinese dealers, "What are the current quotations for such and such imports?" you will be told, "The inland traders have not come; "there are no rates for goods." In these remarks I refer only to British and American manufactures and the other usual foreign imports, but not to opium.

I was informed this afternoon (27th Feb,) on most trustworthy authority, that some of the goods which came here in the steamer *Ying-tze-fei* are being sent back in her, the Chinese owners seeing no prospect of selling them here, and fearing their loss, if left here, through robbers or fire, or losing heavily in money by holding them, prefer the course of sending them back to Shanghai. This fact alone will fully shew the ideas entertained by Chinese merchants of the bad prospect, at the moment, for the Tientsin import trade of 1868.

It would appear, from the information received from time to time by the foreign community here, that the rebels are posted from the hills West of Paouting-foo to Hang-shwuy city in the East—places lying about the centre of the province. It was rumoured some few days back, that a small body of their cavalry, 400 strong, armed with double barrelled guns and spears, had come to within 70 li from Tientsin. How far their cantonments ran south I am unable to state. Our knowledge indeed of the real strength of the rebel forces is very meagre; and I really cannot state a figure with any thing like certainty in it. It is evident however that they are strong enough at present to maintain their position in the centre of the province of Chihli, and that the Imperial forces are at present not strong enough to expel them. The Imperial forces are said to be stationed between the rebels and Tientsin and Peking.

The steamers leave early to-morrow, I therefore close this long letter and trust your readers may deem it worth perusal.

Yours truly,

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February 28th.

Note.—This letter was begun on the 12th Jan., and up to the 28th Feb., I from time to time added to it, as occurring events came to my knowledge. Owing to the absence of steamers I could not send it away earlier.

FOOCHOW.

In the absence of news, our correspondent sends us the report of the Foochow Native Hospital and Dispensary, which shows the liberal support received by that institution at the hands of the Foochow community. Rumor asserts that residents at that port are, in matters of this kind, imbued with a lack of the cordial unanimity which is so requisite to ensure success, but a perusal of the subscription list suggests a different conclusion. The number of cases, registered by the medical gentlemen who attend at the Hospital, attest the high estimation in which their abilities are held by the Chinese, and it must be gratifying to those who sacrifice so much time in the cause, to find that their labors are not unappreciated. The remarks by Drs. Beaumont and Galton consist simply of a record of cases, evidently compiled with considerable care. In Dr. Stewart's report, which concludes the series, we find more readable matter, the composition of which is rather amusing. We subjoin two paragraphs :—

"The cool philosophic sort of an answer made by a Chinese parent is almost worth taking notice of. A man had brought his son, labouring under a Tumour, which extended from the back of the head to the forepart of the throat and from the ear to the shoulder. Perceiving in addition to its size, which from the nature of it did not matter so much, that the tumour was deeply situated, I asked by way of precaution, if he really was prepared to have his son's tumour operated on, because possibly the operation might involve his life. How many chances of surviving out of the ten has he got was the query. Six, say seven was the reply. Then proceed was the retort, if he is to live, he will live, if he is to die, he will die, but he has got more odds for than against him, and it is death whatever sometime soon unless that be removed, besides as he is, he is of no good. Fortunately for the son himself, the operation he had to undergo, was successful, though the root of the tumour involved the sheath of the carotid artery.

"I may relate the following, for the encouragement of the Committee and Subscribers of the Foochow Native Hospital, as tending to show that the Institution they have founded and support, has met approval in high quarters indeed, even in no less a place than the bosom of Buddha. I hope though that I may not have been the unwilling instrument of maring this fact, but if I have, it was from no fault of mine. It appears that one Chinaman, not knowing what to do, went to the Kushan Monastery and consulted Buddha about a tumour which he had on his upper lip. "Proceed straightway to the hospital of the foreigners at Nantai was the response, and you shall get cured." "But shall I" was the somewhat sceptical enquiry. "Certainly" was the final oracle. When the patient acting on his instructions and on his faith in his Divinity came before me, I told him I could do him no service, that his disease, epithelioma, had passed down too far and engaged too many tissues to be tampered with. "But you must cure me" was the reply. "But that cannot be I answered. "But you must, was the next reply. Buddha has told me." Then Buddha was wrong, I answered. "Buddha cannot be wrong, Buddha cannot lie was the exclamatory rejoinder. I am not afraid, you want to cut it out—here, begin." No, no. I said; see, put the man out, he is creating a disturbance; and the poor fellow, with a last passionate appeal I was scarcely prepared for, and with a face quite changed, as in a maze what to think either of Buddha or of me or both together, was of necessity partly forced, partly persuaded to depart."

It is gratifying to find that these charitable hospitals are extending to so many different parts of the Empire; and that they command everywhere the respect of the Chinese.

TIENTSIN CLUB.

At a meeting of the shareholders of this Club, which was held at the Club-house on Thursday, the 20th February, 1868, J. Mongan Esq. H. B. M. Consul in the chair, the Treasurer's accounts were passed up to the 31st January, 1868. Messrs. Mongan, Jackson, Clarke, and Hanna were elected as a Committee for the present year, and a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared upon the Club shares.

The Chairman congratulated the shareholders on the present prosperous condition of the Club, and the meeting then separated.

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT.

March 6th.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Heinsen v. Thin.

Claim of Tls. 100 for damages.

The facts of the case are as follow :—Dr. Thin's horse, while in charge of his mafoo, ran away and knocked down part of the railings at Messrs. Siemssen & Co.. This action was brought to decide whether Dr. Thin was liable.

Dr. Thin admitted that the trap was in charge of his mafoo, and that damage was done, but pleaded that it was done after he had left the horse.

The two China boys, the mafoo and carriage coolie, who were with the horse at the time of the accident, were then examined.

Lee-see-un, mafoo of Dr. Thin. I remember being out with Dr. Thin's carriage, and that an accident happened. I was leading the horse along, and when I got to the Oriental Bank, some coolies frightened the horse so that I could not hold him, and he ran away. I fell down. I saw nothing more.

To Dr. Thin.—The coolies who were carrying the things made a noise, and one of their bamboos touched the horse and frightened him. I told you on the day the accident took place that the house coolie came and had a dispute with me. He met me at the Club. He told me that he was to lead the horse and we both led it. I never had any difficulty in leading the horse before, or since. I remember being in the carriage on New Year's day when another carriage ran into yours. The horse did not run away then. I don't know whether the bamboo struck him lightly or not. If a bamboo struck the horse at any time he might run away.

Dr. Thin said all this witness's evidence was totally in contradiction to what he had said before. He (Dr. T.) admitted that the damage was done by the horse.

Sung-woo.—I am Dr. Thin's house coolie. The carriage was at Kin-lee-yuen and Dr. Thin told the gate-keeper to fetch the carriage; he being out, I went. I had a squabble with the mafoo. I did not go into the carriage. A bamboo touched the horse and he ran away. Both myself and the mafoo then let go the horse's head. The coolies were making unusual noise. I told you the same story on the day of the accident. I ran away from the house because I was frightened. I came back in the evening, when I was sent for. I went to Mr. Heinsen's house and offered to repair the broken railing, but the Master of Siemssen's hong did not want it repaired. I went twice to repair it and was refused each time. I offered to repair it very firmly. I am quite willing to repair the damage.

The Assistant Judge said there was no doubt of Dr. Thin's liability; the question of damages only remained. He asked Mr. Heinsen how he made up his claim.

Mr. Heinsen said the estimate of Nicholson and Boyd for repairing the damage was Tls. 75, the damage done to stone-work he put at Tls. 10, and that to the flowers, &c.. at Tls. 15.

Dr. Thin submitted this amount was exorbitant, and that he ought to be allowed to make good the damage. His coolie had

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gone twice to mend the railings but had not been allowed to do so.

Mr. HEINSEN eventually agreed to deduct the sum of Tls. 15 for the flowers etc., and a verdict was entered for the plaintiff. The case was however adjourned till Monday, to enable the evidence of practical men to be brought, as to whether the estimate put in by Mr. Heinsen was a fair one.

Immediately after the trial, the mafoo and coolie were both arrested for perjury. On being pressed, after leaving the Court, as to why their evidence differed from the version they had previously given and on which Dr. Thin relied for his case, it turned out that to save himself from blame, the coolie had, with the mafoo, concocted the story about the noise, the bamboo, and the street coolies. The issue Dr. Thin expected to submit to the Judge would have been this. Dr. Thin's mafoo is leading his horse along the Bund. He is met by Dr. Thin's house coolie, who takes forcible possession of the carriage against the resistance of the mafoo, gets inside of it, and sets the horse off. Is Dr. Thin liable to make good damage from the misdeeds of his coolie, when not in discharge of Dr. Thin's work, because he happens to use as implements of destruction Dr. Thin's property, of which he gets control by an act of violence?

March 10th.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

F. TORCKLER *v.* W. DYSON, (Master, *Glenshee.*)

The PLAINTIFF deposed that the defendant came to him on 6th instant, and asked him if he could get a charter for the *Glenshee* He, (the plaintiff) said he probably could, and requested written instructions to that effect. The defendant then gave him a letter asking him to get a charter. The plaintiff offered him one, which the defendant refused; and in the afternoon wrote saying he wished to take the ship out of plaintiff's hands. He (plaintiff) said he must pay the usual commission, on any charter that was effected on her.

Mr. FRAZAR said that he considered the letter full and complete enough to justify plaintiff in demanding commission.

The DEFENDANT said the plaintiff told him he was a broker of 6 years standing, and finding afterwards that he had not been a broker for six months, he considered he had been duped and wrote to take the ship out of his hands, and since effected a charter with another broker.

Judgement for plaintiff for the amount of commission on $ 1,867, at 2½ per cent, =$ 46.67 and costs.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Hankow, 6th March, 1868.

In the matter of John Mackellar, lately trading in co-partnership with William Grant Gordon, under the style or firm of Mackellar & Co.

Public sitting for the conclusive grant of discharge to the bankrupt pursuant to notice of 3rd February, 1868.

Before W. H. Medhurst, Esq., H. B. M. Consul.

Mr. Mackellar addressed the Court as follows. May it please your Honor: I would now beg leave to apply for my final discharge, in conformity with the notification issued by this Court on the 3rd February last; and I would express a hope that it will be such as will free me entirely from any blame, as to the transactions which formed the ground of judgment delivered by this Court on 16th September.

Before it is granted, however, as I hope it will be, I should wish to answer a question put to me immediately after the last meeting had closed, viz., why it was I did not come out to China sooner, and put a stop to Mr. Gordon's proceedings.

In reply I can only say that I was not aware, until very recently, of the real extent of our losses and difficulties. The interests of the firm particularly required that I should be in London, and I was unwilling, in consequence, to return to China until about the end of the year, when the co-partnership between myself and Mr. Gordon would cease, and I intended making new arrangements. I had no reason to apprehend any imminent danger to our firm, except on account of our loan from the Commercial Bank; and this I felt assured, from the communication I had with the Liquidator in London, as well as from Mr. Gordon's letters, would not be pressed in such a manner as to cause us very serious inconvenience. It was quite for the interests of the bank to accept only a portion of their claim in the meantime, and this I did not doubt would be the case. Of course I could not anticipate the return of the firm's drafts from Shanghai, which was the immediate cause of the stoppage.

It has been suggested also, that it would have been more satisfactory to some of the creditors if I had read, at the last meeting, extracts from my letters to Mr. Gordon having reference to the questions which were then put to me.

I am exceedingly sorry, your Honor, that it should be necessary to read any of my letters to Mr. Gordon. But, I find it incumbent upon me to do so, not only for the reason already mentioned, but because of the unfavorable impression created, from Mr. Gordon having allowed me to be included in the condemnation of this Court in September last, when he knew I was undeserving of it, and when a very little explanation on his part would, I am sure, have exempted me from the penalties which attached to the discharge then granted.

Before reading the passages I have marked, I would beg to be allowed to thank the assignees for the considerate, yet impartial, manner, in which they have acted; and for not pressing me, on the last occasion, for the production of letters which it was then inconvenient to bring forward, and which I at that time hoped might be dispensed with.

I now trust to be able to show to the Court, not only that I was in no way responsible for the transactions which have been so severely commented upon, but, that, all along, I have been actuated by an honest desire to have our business conducted in a safe and prudent manner on the principles which were agreed upon by Mr. Gordon and myself before I left China, and which, if they had been adhered to, would, I am convinced, have averted the failure of my firm and left us at this moment in a position at once secure and satisfactory.

Mr. Mackellar then read numerous extracts from his correspondence with Mr. Gordon, ranging from 10th November, 1865, to 27th May, 1867, fully confirming the statements he made at the meeting of 3rd February last.

No opposition being made to the grant of discharge, and no notice of appeal being filed, the Court ordered the issue of the discharge unconditionally, and in handing the discharge to the bankrupt, Mr. Medhurst expressed himself as satisfied that Mr. Mackellar had entirely vindicated his character from the charges of reckless and irregular trading which had been brought against the firm generally.

MIXED COURT.

March 12th.

Before R. J. FORREST, Esq.
,, CHEN, Haefung.

GUNDRY & CO. *v.* CHEN-TUK-KEE.

Claim for non-fulfillment of contract—of 2,000 pieces Shirtings.

A contract was put into court, which the Defendant said was given to some one in his hong but not to him personally. The plaintiffs, however, showed that the contract had been made in the usual manner, and defendant was ordered to take delivery in a week, or pay Tls. 100 as compensation.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

(Japan Times.)

The greatest possible care is taken by the Yedo party to keep their transactions secret, or to falsify events which occur. We have it on good authority from various sources, however, that the house of Iyeyas is divided against itself. It is stated that 'Stotsbashi is truly a 'man of peace.' It may be remembered that his sole alleged reason for accepting the perilous office of Shogoon was for the special object of bringing to a peaceful conclusion the Chiosiu war—he appears to have been forced into action at Osaka against his will—he fled, much to the disgust of many of his friends and supporters rather than fight against the Mikado's sacred standard, and it is certain that he has been in constant negotiation with agents of Tosa and Goyshiu since his return to his capital. Our latest intelligence leads us to the belief that the sentence of outlawry, originally pronounced against him, has been rescinded and that he is allowed to retire from public life by a less unpleasant route than the *hara-kiri.* This concession, it is said, has been obtained from the Mikado—really from Chiosiu and Satsuma,—by Owari and Echizen, 'Stotsbashi's relatives. The Prince of Kiishiu assumes the headship of the Tokugawa family and 'Stotsbashi disappears from public life. Such is the programme as stated to us: its correctness we cannot absolutely vouch for. We can only say that we consider it highly probable that this will be the solution of the exciting difficulty. Some of 'Stotsbashi's friends are highly indignant however at the suggestion and want to fight for the restoration of a chief who won't fight for himself. But this is a sort of enthusiasm that must soon burn itself out. One of the *Wakadoshiyori* or Second Council, however, has shown he was in earnest, by committing *hara kiri.*

The retirement of 'Stotsbashi suggests to us that a note, in this fortnightly gossiping letter home, on the curious custom of becoming *inkio,* may not be unacceptable. The system is still imperfectly understood, but from what we know at present, it appears that a noble may become *inkio* voluntarily, or that he may be ordered to go into that state; and that, further, in the case of compulsory retirement, there are grades of the punishment. The ceremonial of a Japanese court is terribly wearisome and the character of Japanese diplomacy is tortuous, secret and full of surprises. It would seem that a prince of Niphon soon tires of the court dress and the endless posture-making which constitutes a state reception and retaining the reality of power, resigns to his heir at an early age its symbols. From the cool chambers of a summer palace, or the luxurious apartments of his women, the chief can direct the policy of his Daimiate with all the more effect because he works behind a screen; and can strike a heavier blow, when necessary, and more certainly, because he uses another arm than his own. But the condition of *inkio,* when retirement is compulsory, is quite another matter. Seclusion in a monastery is sometimes exacted, all interference with politics forbidden, and in the extreme case of *chiikiyo,* the punishment is severe to extremity; absolute isolation from the family, confinement to one house, occasionally even to one room, with other minor annoyances being inflicted. The head may not be shaved, the beard must be allowed to grow, and the diet is the pulse and pure element of a hermit. 'Stotsbashi's retirement, his own party say, is voluntary—his worst enemies call it *chiikiyo*: a happy medium is probably his true condition.

The appearance of the Mikado's officers here is not expected immediately. We mentioned in our postcript last mail, that detachments of troops were being made against the Daimios in the South who were friendly to the ex-Shogoon. Hashimoto Shosho one of the *Sanyo* or second council under the new system and a special commissioner, Yanagawari, attended by a number of officers and a large force of picked troops are proceeding through the South, receiving the submission, or degrading and making *inkio chiikiyo,* of a number of the Fudais who have hitherto been so useful to the Shogoon in those parts, by overlooking and holding in check the Kokushi Daimios.

CHINESE PROGRESS.

(Hankow Times.)

There is a question which many persons who are just now watching, or rather waiting for, the progress of China, must have asked of themselves or others, as to what is the way, long or short, by which she may put herself into profitable possession of those particular instruments of civilization, with which so many busy helpers are eager to fill her weak hands? Is it likely that China will pass by the purchase of an *ad eundem* degree, which competing institutions are so anxious to confer upon her, into the full status of a highly civilized country after the Western type, or will she not rather be compelled to keep all her terms, from the first to the last, as a graduate in all the faculties of the schools of Western knowledge.

Our own conclusion is in favor of the latter course. We cannot reconcile our minds to any such unfortunate career for the development of the Chinese mind by means of European methods as shall await it, in the event of the immediate adoption of all the results of long and disciplinary processes of development, which must be gone through by all who would be well grounded in their knowledge and experience. It is hard to expect that the Chinese will go once more to school, and grind over the rudiments of sciences so opposite to the subjects taught in their own schools of philosophy. And yet we think that their pride, so just in its kind, and yet so ridiculous in its degree, will suffer less in the end if they will but consent to cut their wisdom-teeth upon this first hard morsel. We have known clever boys rapidly passed up through classes in school by gratified dominies, who have thus cruelly rewarded unusual ability. We hope that the Professors of what the home papers call the Chinese University at Peking, will not extend such mistaken favor to any of the members of that large class of Confucianists which is said to be already formed for the study of European Science and Literature.

As in the humanities and philosophies, so with the economics. We are disposed to think that Chinese statesmen will best understand international law when they have elaborated a body of municipal law, or rather when they have begun to understand what just law of any kind means. Before they adopt our railway-system we hope to see their country mapped out with good macadamised roads. And we like to see so much confidence reposed in the officers of government as should issue in the development of a General Post Office, as a preliminary to the establishment of lines of telegraph. Altogether we are inclined to think that too much is being attempted to be done for China, instead of by the Chinese themselves under patient and thorough tuition. The time which must be, in the nature of things, spent in bringing the Chinese round to our own ways of thinking and acting, cannot be better employed than in helping them through some of the lessons which we have so happily learnt in our own training. In the end we hope to see the Chinese come out in a fashion which shall be of their own type of civilization, not a caricature of their former selves, but a well fitting suit, made out of their own materials.

All these considerations are, of course, based upon the somewhat gratuitous and premature assumption that the Chinese are bent upon the deliberate adoption of European models and methods of government and education, at a very early date. Of this we are not at all sure either way. It would be very unwise if the promoters of the present metropolitan scheme for enlightening and informing the governing classes of this country, should choose to forget altogether the lesson to be learnt from the history of the Jesuits, Ricci, Schaal, and Verbiest, with their successors. The patience, industry, moderation and consummate ability of these unsuccessful instructors of the early Tartar princes will have to be equalled, if not surpassed, and their mistakes, easily repeated, must be more than avoided. It does not at all necessarily follow that prophets not in their own country will have their proper reward. It will be a sad thing if after so much excellent nursing as is promised him Young China should, like Young Bengal, pass from Confucianism to scepticism, and from false philosophies to a foolish empiricism.

We sympathize with all these efforts to bring China into the path of modern Progress, and would be understood to deprecate haste, violence, and every lurking suspicion of that hydra-headed monster Self, as surely fatal to the best concerted schemes for bringing China into desirable conformity with the countries of the Great West.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

(Hankow Times.)

It is curious that the Chinese have not hit upon any short period of convenient time similar to our week. We are of course aware that, save so far as our weekly reckoning of seven days can be deduced from the various periods of the moon's age, this convenient division of a month is traditional and arbitrary. Most Eastern nations have borrowed the week from the Jews, who in reading the Mosaic epitome of the Creation would have suggested to them the division of their days, which was afterwards enjoined upon them as a solemn observance.

It is surprising that, as the Chinese astronomers and astrologers have spoken of the *c'hih-tseng,* or "seven directors," namely the Sun, Moon, and the five planets, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury, and Saturn, they have not fallen upon the use of these deified celestial bodies as naming the consecutive days of the week. At the time of adopting a considerable number of astronomical terms from the Hindoos, the names of Jupiter, the god of the north pole, and those of the five elements, were transferred from some foreign tongue, as well as the names of a long period of years expressing a cyclical arrangement for purposes of intercalation. The shortest term of days less than a month in use by the Chinese is called *Shin,* a period of ten days, or years. This will remind readers of Roman chronology of the nundinal period of nine days, determined by the regular recurrence of a period, marked off by the use of the first eight letters of the Latin alphabet. This ninth day was the market-day. It is a practice in Chinese yamuns to speak of a division of the month into three decades, called *sang-kwan, tsoong-kwan,* and *sh'a-kwan.* This word *kwan,* under the radical of water, signifies to wash, and refers to the practice of the clerks and others employed in yamuns relieving each other for alternate periods of days, during which they are supposed to rest and wash themselves and their clothes. Formerly wages and salaries were paid at the recurrence of these periods. The first and fifteenth days of each month, marked by the fullness, or absence, of the moon, are called *soh* and *wang.* These are the days which regulate worship, and the settling of accounts, and are analogous to the weekly recurrence of the Sabbath, which furnishes so admirable a provision for rest, and determines the closing up of many business reckonings. The division of the Chinese calendar into twenty-four periods or solar terms, by the eight "joints" and sixteen "breaths," of fifteen or sixteen days each, has been alluded to in a previous number.

It would appear that the number seven is not regarded as so important and mystical a number as it is by Western nations, following the Jews. Beyond the seven passions, the seven stars worshipped by sick persons, and the seventh day which is said to be the crisis of fevers, we do not remember any such superstitious attachment. The number one is said to belong the celestial, and the number ten to terrestial matters. Two is applied to the *Leang-ee,* or the *ying* and *yang* principles of nature. Three is a favourite number, as instanced by the three powers, heaven, earth, and man; the three lights, sun, moon, and stars; the three great bonds of society, prince and minister, father and child, husband and wife; and the three sacrifices of a cock, a carp, and the flesh of animals. Four is a common number, of which we have examples, in the four quarters, the four seas, the four seasons, the four precious things, paper, pencil, ink, and inkstone; the four female excellences of virtue, truth, beauty, and industry; and the four classical books. The number five, as indicating the five constant virtues, the five elements, the five relationships, the five kinds of grain, the five senses, the five happinesses, the five punishments, the five classics, the five sacred mountains, and the five lakes of the empire, is a pet number. No one of these digital numbers, not even the most favored number five, has been applied to the naming of a convenient term of a few days. So far as we learn the number seven, as instanced in the crisis of fevers, is looked upon as unlucky, and this may account for the avoidance of the use of the weekly reckoning of time, of which they must have had some knowledge.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			287,002.99	196.68	3.09	287,202.66	3,738.85	329.20	27,587.25	5,752.21	1,666.21	10,151.91	19,552.62	69,017.92
Assyrian	March 12	London	1,915.47	..	..	1,915.47	..	..	849.91	717.25	38.61	146.50	515.95	2,268.23
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	288,918.46	196.68	3.09	289,118.13	3,738.85	329.20	28,437.16	6,469.46	1,704.82	10,298.41	20,368.58	71,886.15

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	570.85	39,283.41	6,532.34	483.66	3,279.44	8,088.50	10,331.42	68,299.62
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	570.85	39,283.41	6,532.34	483.66	3,279.44	8,088.50	10,331.42	68,299.62

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			5,771.91	..	42,523.58	48,295.49	..	96.03	2,155.62	365.05	357.20	..	99.01	2,992.87
Erl King	Mar. 7	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.46	..	..	..	42.46
Shanse	" 7	Tientsin	322.05	..	97.65	419.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	6,093.96	..	42,621.23	48,715.16	..	96.03	2,155.62	407.51	357.20	..	99.01	3,035.33

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	27758	8040	363	490	36651	6247	42898
	198	83	..	2	283	478	+ 761
Total	27956	8123	363	492	36934	6725	43659

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as last Report		149.90	..	290.00	11,711.67	..	..	5,017.45	..	..	17,307.22
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		149.90	..	290.00	11,711.67	..	..	5,017.45	..	..	17,307.22

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	925	925.00	135	162.00	40	48.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	15	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	940	940.00	135	162.00	40	48.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	16½	16.50	114	136.80	54	64.80	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Haukow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Passietto.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	85½	85.50	61	61.00	45	45.00	44	44.00	27	27.00	216½	215.50	53	53.00	2	2.00	533	533.00
Patna	1	1.20	..	..	6	7.20	1	1.20	..	..	2	2.40	2	2.40	..	..	12	14.40
Benares	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	3	3.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4.80
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	86½	86.70	61	61.00	52	52.40	48	48.80	27	27.00	217½	217.90	55	55.40	2	2.00	549	552.20

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SHANGHAI, MARCH 14, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The French mail of the 19th January arrived at Woosung on the 9th. The accounts of the Home Tea Market were rather more favourable, but the telegrams to 8th Foby. re silk were very unsatisfactory. The arrivals from London with general cargoes have consisted of the *Aurora Australis*, *White Adder* and *Leander*. From Cardiff the *General Havelock*, *Isabella Ridley*, and the *Neptune* from Newcastle, N.S.W. with Coals. The *White Adder* got ashore on the Block House Spit, but having been lightened was got off and towed up to harbour without apparently having sustained any damage. The market has been a little better the bad news from the North being counteracted by the telegraphic advices of the advancing rates for Cotton. The Bankruptcy Court at Hankow has granted to Mr. Mackellar of Mackellar & Co. an unconditional discharge, and the Judge expressed himself satisfied that Mr. Mackellar had entirely vindicated his character from the charges of reckless trading which had been made against the firm generally.

SOFT GOODS.—GREY SHIRTINGS.—On the day of the departure of last Mail, prices hardened a little—and an advance of 1 to 2 candareens per piece was obtained for best goods—but the arrival on 5th instant of a Steamer, from Tientsin, with reports of rebel disturbances in that quarter, at once lowered prices, and caused buyers to be very cautious. Subsequently there have been moderate sale of 8-lbs. Eagle Chop at Tls. 2.15 to 2.16 per piece, and of ordinary goods at Tls. 2.10 to 2.12 per piece. 7-lbs. are also lower in value—but in demand at quotations. The arrival of fresh supplies per *White Adder* and *Leander* has further tended to depress the Market.

T. CLOTHS.—Several sales of fair to fine 7-lbs. are reported at Tls. 1.80 to 1.90 per piece. The commoner kinds are in full supply and very difficult to move. 8-lbs. Cloth is still wanted—and prices show a slight advance.

WHITE SHIRTINGS—Are dull at the quotations given below—this being mainly caused by Tientsin advices.

DRILLS have been sought after for the Hankow and Northern Markets—but the prices offered are not such as to tempt sellers.

FANCY GOODS have remained very dull of sale.

VELVETEENS.—18 and 26 in. are both asked for—as supplies are limited.

WOOLLENS.—Small transactions in special colors of Camlets have taken place—and Scarlet Long Ells have slightly improved in value. Sales, however, have been only to a moderate extent.

LASTINGS and FIGURED ORLEANS continue very quiet.

METALS.—NAIL ROD IRON.—Arrivals have increased Stocks, and sales difficult to make at quotations.

LEAD.—Has been in very active demand, but the excitement has somewhat abated holders ask Tls. 5.90 *a* 6.00.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—A moderate demand for dye-woods and mangrove bark; of the latter there is none in stock.

TIN.—Enquired for.

SUGAR.—The dispute about local taxes with the city officers still continues, and dealers will not in consequence enter the market, or complete deliveries of parcels purchased from foreign hongs.

RICE.—Exports depend upon the news next expected from Northern ports meantime there is nothing doing.

COAL.—In addition to the cargoes above enumerated, Stocks have been added to by part cargoes ex *Aurora Australis*, and *Pallas* (*viâ* Hamburgh), also by those of the *Charley* and *Chillingham* from Japan. Cargo sales of Cardiff have been made at Tls. 10.75 to Tls. 11.00 English nominal at Tls. 10. Anthracite sales to arrive, terms private, quotations nominal Tls. 13. Newcastle (N.S.W.) nominal Tls. 10. Japan Tls. 7 to 8. Formosa Tls. 6.50 to 7.50.

LAND, HOUSES & SHARES.—Nothing doing.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 72.70 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	₱ pc.	1.8.0 to		1.8.5
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.1.0 ,,		2.1.7
9 to 9¾ lbs.	,,	2.6.0 ,,		3.0.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	..... ,,		.....
56 Reed	,,	2.0.0 ,,		2.1.0
60 ,,	,,	2.2.0 ,,		2.2.5
64 ,,	,,	2.3.0 ,,		2 3.5
66 *a* 72 Reed	,,	2.4.0 ,,		2.6.5
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.1.5 ,,		4.2.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	,,	4.0.0 ,,		.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.0 ,,		.....
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	3.8.0 ,,		3.9.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7 lbs.	,,	1.4.0 ,,		1.9.5
8 to 8 4 lbs.	,,	2.2.0 ,,		2.8.5
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	₱ doz.	0.6.5 ,,		0.7.0
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White, 40 yds.	₱ pc.	2.3.5 ,,		2.4.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.4.0 ,,		2.4.5
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.4.0 ,,		2.4.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.7.0 ,,		2.9.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.0 ,,		5.4.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	,,	1.3.0 ,,		1.8.5
Blue	,,	1.5.0 ,,		1.6.0
Brown	,,	2.3.0 ,,		.....
TURKEY REDS, 2½ yds.	,,	2.2.5 ,,		2.4.5
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	₱ yd.	0.2.1 ,,		0.2.2
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.0 ,,		0.2.1
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.5 ,,		0.1.6½
26 in.	,,	0.2.4 ,,		0.2.5
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	₱ p.	12.7.5 ,,		13.2.5
S S	,,	12.5.0 ,,		13.0.0
S S S	,,	10.5.0 ,,		13.0.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	,,	6.4.0 ,,		6.5.0
Assorted	,,	6.4.0 ,,		6.5.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	12.0.0 ,,		12.5.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	8.0.0 ,,		8.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	4.4.0 ,,		4.6.0
SPANISH STRIPES	₱ yd.	0.6.0 ,,		0.6.5
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	₱ pc.	3.4.0 ,,		3.9.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.4.0 ,,		3.9.0
IRON—				
Nail Rod	₱ pl.	2.6.0 ,,		2.7.0
Hoop	,,	2.5.0 ,,		.....
Flat and Round	,,	2.7.0 ,,		.....
LEAD	₱ pl.	5.9.0 to		6.0.0
TIN PLATES	₱ box	5.0.0 ,,		6.2.0
STEEL	₱ tub	3.8.0 ,,		4.2.0
FLINTS	₱ pl.	0.9.0 ,,		1.1.0
WINDOW GLASS	₱ box	2.7.0 ,,		5.0.0
PEPPER—				
Black	₱ pl.	5.4.0 ,,		5.6.0
White	,,	9.5.0 ,,		.....
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China		3.0.0 ,,		3.3.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0 ,,		2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	,,	2.2.0 ,,		2.4.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.2.0 ,,		5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.6.0 ,,		2.9.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	1.4.0 ,,		2.5.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.3.0 ,,		3.5.0
Malabar	,,	12.0.0 ,,		14.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	..... ,,		.....
Siam	,,	..... ,,		.....
TIN—				
Straits	₱ pl.	18.5.0 to		19.0.0
Malacca	,,	19.5.0 ,,		20.0.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	,,	..... ,,		.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	..... ,,		.....
good to finest white	,,	..... ,,		.....
Saigon	,,	..... ,,		.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	..... ,,		.....
good to fine	,,	..... ,,		.....
Chinese	,,	1.2.0 ,,		.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.0.0 ,,		2.3.0
Formosa	,,	2.1.0 ,,		2.8.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.1.0 ,,		3.3.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.2.0 ,,		3.5.0
Swatow	,,	2.4.0 ,,		2.6.0
Canton	,,	2.5.0 ,,		3.4.5
Manila	,,	2.4.0 ,,		2.9.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.1.0 ,,		4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0 ,,		5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0 ,,		6.5.0

EXPORTS.

TEA.—The Markets for both Black and Green Tea have been quiet since the Mail left, and prices may be quoted a trifle easier. About 1,000 chests *Congou* have been sold at Tls. 18 to 23½ and 3,000 ½-chests *Green* at Tls. 30 to 42 for Shanghai packed to Teenkai chops. Arrivals have been few and no transactions of importance can now take place before June. The *Tavistock* is still on the berth for New York, and the *Western Chief* for London. Their departure is likely to close the Export for the season.

SILK.—The settlements in this market, since the departure of the last English mail, are estimated at about 100 *a* 120 bales, chiefly Tsatlees. Prices paid have been about the same as those ruling during the previous interval,—chop No. 3 Tsatlee, it is reported, having been sold at Tls. 560 per picul, and for ordinary No. 4 Tsatlee Tls. 455 *a* 465 have been paid. There have been some few purchases of Re-reeled Tsatlees and Hainings made;—to-day's quotations are Tls. 590 for the former (No. 3) and Tls. 580 *a* 600 for the latter, (medium to good). The unsold stock has increased to 800 *a* 1,000 bales, and is chiefly composed of common silks, which the holders are anxious to realize.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Our Exchange market is very dull.
No demand at all for Bank paper, which is quoted at 5s. 8½d.
Private bills offered at 5s. 9½d. without buyers.
Some thousand pounds have been sold at 5s. 9½d.
On India—five lacs sold on Calcutta at 305; two lacs on Bombay at 303;—with a further demand at same rates, but the Banks refuse to draw any more. No demand on Hongkong, which is quoted at 27½.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	5s. 7d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	5s. 9d.	
	Credits, ,, ,,	5s. 9½d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	5s. 9¾d.	
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.32½	
Documentary, 6 months' sight,		fcs. 7.35	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 305 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— ,, ,, ,,		Rs. 303 ,,	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		27¾ per cent discount.	
,, Private, 15 days' sight,		28 ,, ,,	

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168.5 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.1 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—72.7.0.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—74.1.0.
COPPER CASH.—1,460 per Tael.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June, 1867 to 13th March, 1868.

	S'ton & M'sllcs.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.	1,268
Barnet, Geo, and Co.	1,112
Birley, Worthington and Co.	343
Borneo Company, (Limited)	...
Bourjan, Hubener and Co.	351
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	586
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	3,976
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.	...
Brand, Monro and Co.	2,972
Carter and Co.	2,050
Chapman, King and Co.	346
Cumine and Co.	435
Dow and Co.	670
Gamwell, F. R.	784
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	1,251
Gilman and Co.	1,538
Glover and Co.	29
Gutschow and Co.	307
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	581
Hogg, Brothers,	1,147
Holdsworth, E.	10
Holliday, Wise and Co.	101
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	1,998
Jarvie, John, and Co.	570
Moynard and Co.	113
Milsom and Tod,	836
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	30
Olyphant and Co.	...
Overweg and Co.	751
Petrocochino and Co.	497
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	671
Primrose and Co.	847
Reiss and Co.	641
Remo and Co.	83
Rothwell, Love and Co.	10
Russell and Co.	1,618
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	990
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	1,249
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	674
Siemssen and Co.	474
Skeggs and Co.	1,637
Smith, J. M., and Co.	89
Textor and Co.	1,840
Theric and Co.	70
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	150
Trautmann and Co.	160
Turner and Co.	120
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co.	449
White, F. G.	102
Miscellaneous	4,342
Total Bales	40,868

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES
(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. MORISON's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

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OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET
GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

OAKEY'S

CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT may be had on application at the Office of this JOURNAL.

31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout India and the Colonies.

Patent Waterproof Percussion Caps, Treble Waterproof Central Fire do.

Chemically-prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department

o-a-f 442 16ma 11th Augt, 1867.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

THESE preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak disgestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. TILBURY FOX, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.) PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS,—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, *LONDON.*

INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the Execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewelry, etc . etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

Agency Department.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Under arrangements of this kind the Original Invoices are, in all cases, forwarded.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc., etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Foreign Produce Disposed of, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard.
LONDON.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay.

30jy 1723 January 16th, 1868.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

VICTORIA PERFUMERY.

RIGAUD & Co.,

45, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

THE *Victoria Perfumery* is now adopted by the *élite* of the aristocracy and fashionable world on account of the superior articles for the toilet each of which has been made a speciality.

The new perfumes prepared with the *Essence of Ylangylang* extracted by distillation from the *Unona odoratissima* and imported from the Philippine islands are beyond comparison for their delicacy and sweetness. We therefore recommend the *beau monde* to try as a handkerchief perfume

The Extract of Ylangylang
AND
The Manilla Bouquet.

RIGAUD'S TOLUTINE

Is an admirable toilet-water, the true talisman of beauty, preserving the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion. It is the perfection of science adapted to the toilet, and is uncontestably superior to Eau de Cologne, or the most esteemed of vinegars and the Florida water.

Miranda Soap.

COMPOSED MAINLY OF THE MILK OF THE LETTUCE AND THE LILY

A simple comparison of this soap with others sold by the perfumery trade, suffices to prove its superiority. It gives the skin a delightful silky surface, it lathers abundantly, forming a real milk-bath, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

In Shanghai at Messrs. J LLEWELLYN & Co

16ap 1717 January 16th 1868.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

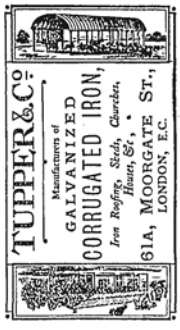
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.



16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOU, OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishments and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

17my 3066 May 23rd, 1867.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE

LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

THE "GALLOWAY"

PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.

THESE TUBES are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either ONE or two flues.

They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.

They are SPECIALLY adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, MILL GEARING, BOILERS, &c., &c
MANCHESTER.

30ap-68 1010 October 19th, 1867

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS

G. L. de San & Em. Dietz,

Commission Merchants,

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

SUPPLY

IRON, IRONWORK, and MACHINERY, WIRE, NAILS, ZINC, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, CANDLES, PRINTING PAPER, and all articles of Belgium Manufacture.

Orders, accompanied by a remittance for approximate value, promptly executed, and every information furnished upon application. All articles, except Window Glass quoted f. o. b. in the Thames.

21ma-68 1528 December 24th, 1867.

GARNOCK, BIBBY & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS,
LIVERPOOL.

Manila Rope, Spun and made by Machinery.

Wire Rope, of Steel and Iron Wire, for Ships and Mines.

Cordage and Bolt Rope, of best Russian and Italian Hemp.

SHIPCHANDLERS', ENGINEERS', AND NAVAL STORES.

Price lists will be forwarded regularly, at request.

30ja-68 1366 December 31st, 1867.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1862 & 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,
Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

15ma 2514 March 16th, 1867.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST MAIL.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Mar. 3	Tientsin	Br baq	254	Jarman	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Jan. 12	Coals	Russell and Co
... 4	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Mar. 3	General	Russell and Co
... 4	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Yokohama	Feb. 27	do	P. & O. Co
... 4	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Haukow	Mar. 1	do	Russell and Co
... 4	Aurora Australis	Br baq	508	Todd	London	Oct. 20	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 4	General Havelock	Br baq	531	Cawse	Cardiff	... 5	Coals	Russell and Co
... 4	Ying-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin & Chefoo	Feb. 29	General	Trautmann and Co
... 4	Island Queen	Br str	130	McFarlane	Fuchau	Mar. 2	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 4	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Tientsin	Feb. 29	do	Russell and Co
... 5	Juan Rattray	Am baq	430	Williams	Yokohama		Ballast	Captain
... 5	Isabella Ridley	Br baq	516	Watson	Cardiff	Aug. 12	Coals	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 5	Kiobenhavn	Dan baq	348	Olm	Hakodadi	Feb. 11	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 5	Erl King	Br str	1040	Pinel	Hongkong	... 29	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 6	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Mar. 5	do	Russell and Co
... 7	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	... 4	do	Russell and Co
... 7	Slaney	H.M.G.B.	.....	Elwyn	Chinkiang	... 6		
... 7	Neptune	Br sh	287	Schofield	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Dec. 17	Coals	Russell and Co
... 7	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow	Mar. 4	General	Glover and Co
... 8	Monge	H.I.M.S.	.....	Schoerer	Hiogo	... 3		
... 8	La Place	H.I.M.S.	.....	Amet	Hiogo	... 3		
... 8	Manchu	Br str	803	Clarks	Hongkong & Ports	Feb. 22	General	Russell and Co
... 8	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Mar. 3	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 8	Pallas	Ham baq	470	Wulff	Hamburg	Oct. 17	do	Telge, Nölting and Co
... 9	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Mar. 8	do	Russell and Co
... 9	Charlie	Am baq	440	Cavanagh	Nagasaki	... 1	Tea & Coals	Frazar and Co
... 9	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Noel	Hongkong	... 4	Mails, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
... 11	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 10	General	Russell and Co
... 11	White Adder	Br sh	915	Moore	London	Nov. 27	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 11	Moyune	Br str	700	Johnston	Hankow	Mar. 8	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 12	Leander	Br sh	889	Petherick	London	Nov. 30	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 12	Pawtuxet	Am str	280	Goodwin	New York v. Batavia	Jan. 27	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
... 13	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Mar. 12	Sundries	Russell and Co.
... 13	Chillingham	Br baq	432		Nagasaki	... 7	Coals	Order
... 13	Ashuelot	Am str	313	Rowse	Boston v. Coast Ports			Augustine Heard and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Mar. 4	Lorton	Br baq	518	Nelson	Hongkong	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 4	Deux Frères	Fr baq	376	Gillard	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	J. S. Baron
... 4	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 5	Formosa	Br str	650	Hockin	Hongkong	Silk etc.	P. & O. Co
... 5	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 6	Courser	Am baq	493	Dickee	Chefoo	Cotton, etc.	J. S. Baron
... 6	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Chefoo, Taku, &c.	Part of Original, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 6	Norfolk	Br sch	265	Cowan	Tientsin	Rice, etc.	Nils Möller
... 6	Asphodel	Br baq	297	Bayfield	Chefoo	General	Fobes and Co
... 6	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 6	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdis	Nagasaki	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 7	Devonshire	Br sh	856	Durkee	Callao	Ballast	Borneo Company Limited
... 7	Hieronimus	Prus bg	232	Raben	Tientsin	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 8	Erl King	Br str	1040	Pinel	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 8	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Hankow & Ports	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 8	Ying-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	T'tsin v. Chefoo	General	Trautmann and Co
... 8	Island Queen	Br str	120	McFarlane	Foochow	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 8	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 8	Meta	Prus sch	120	Michelsen	Passiette	General	Claussen and Co
... 9	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 10	Anita	Br baq	348	Atkins	Newchwang	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 11	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 11	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 12	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 12	Taitsing	Br sh	815	Nutsford	Foochow	Sea Weed	Birley, Worthington & Co
... 12	Kew Kee	Am baq	344	Hawes	Keelung	Opium	John Thorne and Co
... 12	Manchu	Br str	803	Clarks	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Part of Original, etc.	Russell and Co
... 12	Saturnus	Ham baq	383	Diederith	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Telge, Nolting and Co
... 12	Monge	H.I.M.S.	.....	Schoerer	Hongkong		
... 12	John Eyston	Br baq	346	Wynn	Nagasaki		Glover and Co
... 12	Ta Lee	Prus baq	342	Thomsen	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 12	Nipon	Ham baq	472	Asverus	Newchwang	do	Siemssen and Co
... 13	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 13	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 13	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 13	Assyrian	Br sh	555	Mearns	London	Tea, etc.	Borneo Company Limited
... 13	Maud & Helen	Am baq	659	Thorne	Chefoo	Re-exportr	Augustine Heard and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
P & O M	Aden	Andrews	Br str	507	Mar 4	Yokohama	P. & O. Co	Yokohama	24h after Mail sr
6 p	Confucius	Marcilla	Chi st	265	Sept 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
U W	Dupleix	Noel	Fr str	871	Mar 9	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales		
8 s	Express	Mooney	Br str	290	Feb 15	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
K W	Fe-loong	Pritchard	Br str	260	Mar 8	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	14th instant
7 p	Freyuen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 24	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.	Nagasaki	Cld. 10th inst
S S N W	H. Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1133	Jan 19	Hankow	Russell and Co		
S S N D	Hirado	McQueen	Br str	1200	Feb 27	Hankow	Russell and Co		
7 s	Hong-que		Am str						
S S N W	Moyune	Johnston	Am str	700	Mar 11	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	15th instant
7 p	Poon Shun	Beeber	Chi str	250	Feb 25	Ningpo	Chinese Government		
7 p	Pawtuxet	Goodwin	Am str	283	Mar 12	N. York v. Batavia	Augustine Heard and Co		
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am st	107	Oct 1.	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
D W	Ta-Yang		Br str	121	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
3 p	Tun-sin	Howlett	Br str	610	Feb 29	Hankow	Glover and Co		
M D	Valeria	Baker	Br str	135	Aug 10	Foochow	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Wu-sung	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176			Chinese Government		Laid up
	17 STEAMERS								

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MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
7 s	Alcyone	Brown	Br bnq	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Forbes and Co		
7 s	Alicia Annie	Kirbey	Br bnq	300	Jan 9	Rio de Janeiro	Russell and Co		
1 s	Anna Maria	Ritchie	Br bnq	270	Feb 25	Foochow	J. S. Baron	Taiwan	Cld. 13th inst
2 s	Anne Porter	Irving	Br bg	238	Mar 2	Keelung	Glover and Co		
2 c	Andreas	Krabb	Dut sh	832	Feb 13	Cardiff	Wm. Pustau and Co		
O L L	Andrew Jackson	MacCallum	Am sh	1252	Feb 27	Newport	Order		
7 c	Aurora Australis	Todd	Br bnq	508	Mar 4	London	W. R. Adamson and Co		
8 s	Bessie Searight	Koch	Br bg	131	Mar 2	Ningpo	Eduard Schellhass and Co	Passiet	Cld. 5th inst
1 s	Charley	Cavanagh	Am bnq	440	Mar 9	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co		
7 s	F. Reck	Denker	Bre bnq	549	Feb 16	Cardiff	Eduard Schellhass and Co		
2 c	Fontenaye	Crook	Br sh	634	Mar 2	Foochow	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
D W	Gen. Havelock	Cawse	Br bnq	531	Mar 4	Cardiff	Russell and Co		
9 c	Glenshee	Dyson	Br bnq	317	Feb 16	Swatow	J. S. Baron	Keelung	Cld. 13th inst
8 s	Isabella Ridley	Watson	Br bnq	516	Mar 5	Cardiff	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
9 p	J. L. Dimmock	Winchell	Br sh	1047	Jan 25	Cardiff	S. W. Hyde	Hongkong	Cld. 7th inst
8 s	Juan Rattray	Williams	Am bnq	486	Mar 5	Yokohama	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
9 s	Kiobenhavn	Hohn	Dan bnq	358	Mar 5	Hakodadi	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hakodadi v. N'saki	Immediately
Wusung	Leander	Petherick	Br sh	889	Mar 12	London	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
3 c	Magellan	Crosbie	Br sh	613	Feb 24	Liverpool	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
1 c	Mountain Ash	Aitchison	Br bnq	437	Dec 24	Amoy	Textor and Co		
7 s	Neptune	Schofield	Br sh	298	Mar 7	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
G W	Pallas	Wulff	Ham bnq	470	Mar 8	Hamburg	Telge, Nölting and Co		
1 s	Prince Satzuma	Iribarren	Fr bg	235	Feb 19	Nagasaki	A. Nachtrieb and Co		For Sale
6 s	Princess of Wales	Shepperd	Br sh	996	Feb 21	Newport	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
2 c	Salacia	Stewart	Br bnq	424	Oct 11	Foochow	Gilman and Co		
8 s	Sarah March	Morton	Br sh	524	Feb 22	Cardiff	Russell and Co	Foochow	Cld. 10th inst
2 p	Spirit of the No	rth] Mathew	Br bnq	663	Mar 2	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited	Manila	Cld. 13th inst
O D	Spray	Stopher	Br sch	225	Oct 19		Wm. Pustau and Co		
H W	Stella	Day	Br bnq	265	July 13	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		For Sale
2 s	Tavistock	Tate	Br sh	532	Jan 2	Shields	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Early
8 s	Tientsin	Jarman	Br bnq	254	Mar 3	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
2 c	Ville de Grenade	Carrique	Fr bnq	269	Feb 1	Taiwanfoo	J. S. Baron	Tientsin	Cld. 12th inst
U W	White Adder	Moore	Br sh	916	Mar 11	London	W. R. Adamson and Co		
3 s	Western Chief	Hill	Br sh	750	Dec 13	Foochow	Gilman and Co	London	Immediately
	34 Vessels								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
O L L	Euxine	Annatoyn	British barque	398	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fokelin	Morris	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Ryder	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCaslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 s	Slaney	.....	Elwyn	H. M. G. B.	1	80	50	Mar 7	Chinkiang
4 c	Sylvia	.....	Brooker	H. M. Ship	5	150	90	Feb 20	Nagasaki
B N Y	Wenzel	.....	Richards	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Feb 5	Ningpo
2 s	Derouleda	.....	Richy	H. I. M. G. B.	2	90	40	Oct 16	Nagasaki
2 s	La Place	.....	Amet	H. I. M. Corvette	6	260	250	Mar 8	Hiogo
5 s	Le Brethon	.....		H. I. M. G. B.	3	60	59	Jan 23	Hankow
H W	Vineta	.....	Kuhn	H. P. M. Corvette	28	400	360	Nov 12	Nagasaki
5 s	Shenandoah	.....	Febiger	U. S. G. B.	9	.....	.....	Feb 20	Nagasaki

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Section :—
1,—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section :—
6,—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7,— „ Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
9,— „ Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus :—
S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre; P., Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L., Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D —Muirhead's Dock ..... O. U. L. p
S S N W —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf ..... 2 s
G W —Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf ..... 2 s
K W —Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf ..... 2 s
P & O M —P. & O. Company's Moorings ..... 3 s
P & O W —P. & O. Company's Wharf ..... 2 p
S S N W, H—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque ..... 5 s
A H W —Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf ..... 5 s
N B J —Nicholson & Boyd's Jetty ..... 7 p
O D —Old Dock ..... 6 c
H W —Hunt's Wharf ..... 7 c
T W —Trautmann's Wharf ..... 7 s
U W —Union Wharf ..... 7 c
F W —Farnham's Wharf ..... 7 s
D W —Dent's Wharf ..... 8 s
G L W —Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf ..... 9 s
B N Y —British Naval Yard ..... 9 p
S S N D —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock ... O. L. L. p

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